

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. V.—NO. 50.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 254.

THE "AGER."

Once upon an evening bleary,
While I sat me dreaming dreary,
In the sunshine thinking over
Things that passed in days of yore;
While I nodded, nearly sleeping,
Gently came a something creeping
Up my back like water leaping
From the floor;
"Tis a cooling breeze from the floor;
From the regions 'neath the floor—
Only this and nothing more!

Ah! distinctly I remember—
It was in that wet September,
When the earth and every member
Of creation that it bore,
Had for days and weeks been soaking
In the meanest, most provoking
Foggy rains that, without joking,
We had ever seen before.
So I knew it must be very
Cold and damp beneath the floor—
Very cold beneath the floor!

So I sat me nearly napping,
In the sunshine, stretching, gapping,
Craving water, but delighted
With the breeze from 'neath the floor;
Till I found me waxing colder,
And the stretching growing bolder,
And myself a growing colder,
Older than I felt before.
Feeling that my joints were stiffer,
Than they were in days of yore—
Stiffer than they'd been before!

All along my back the creeping
Soil creeps, piling, rushing, leaping,
As if countless frozen demons
Had concluded to explore
All the cavities, the ramifications
Of my body, and my member
Up into my joints, my marrow,
And my bones, and my marrow,
Then I found myself a shivering,
Gently first, but more and more,
Every moment more and more.

'Twas the "ager!" And it took me
In my very clothes and took me
Shaking to the kitchen—every
Place where there was warmth in store;
Shaking till the dishes rattled,
Shaking till the ten was spattered,
Shaking and with all my warning
Feeling colder than before.
Shaking till it had exhausted
All its powers to shake me more—
Till it could not shake me more!

He laughed.
"Of course, darling," he said. Once safely
married what else can they do?"
Then he hurried her around the corner to
where a carriage waited, put her in, said a
word to the driver, and followed. As they drove
off another carriage, turned the corner, and
followed it at distance.

Fanny Hammerlin was leaving her father's
house with a lover who had wooed and won
her in secret—a thing no honorable gentleman,
with honorable intentions, will ever do. And
he had persuaded her that her father's oft-re-
peated remark, which she had told him herself,
that he should like his son-in-law to be a good,
honest mechanic, was proof that he would
not have allowed her to receive the addresses
of a wealthy and fashionable man, such as he
represented himself to be. And, at last, he had
persuaded her to elope with him, promising to
bring her back, to be pardoned as soon as they
were married, and then to take her to Europe
for a long, delightful year of honeymooning.

It was a delicious prospect, that made the
home routine of dusting, cooking, and dish-
washing, with sewing for the evening, and
church-meetings for recreation, seem very in-
desirable. They were to see Paris. They were
to go to all sorts of delightful balls. She was
to be dressed like a queen, and worshipped as
though she were a saint.

No wonder the silly girl yielded, when, ad-
ded to all these, was a true and passionate love
for the fellow; a love, as undecayed as any
good woman ever felt for a bad man, and that
is saying a great deal. She was fond of her
homely mother and her stern father, too, and
she had felt very wicked, as she crept by their
door and knelt down and kissed it; but she
did not come back to-morrow? And she could
not live without Reginald, and so she had gone
with him. And now they drove along the city
streets and out upon a certain broad road,
which was pleasant enough in day time, but
at a mysterious, gloomy place at dead of night,
when not a star nor a glimpse of moonlight
could be seen.

But he held her to his breast, and she loved
him; and what fears can a loving woman have
when the arms of her lover are about her? She
need have none, if he loves her truly; but Regi-
nald did not love Fanny. He only thought her
beautiful, and that is a very different thing.
Love shields its object from every imputation
or suspicion. Think of its happiness before
his own. This handsome fellow was but a
well-made, selfish brute, who would cast the
rose he plucked aside without a thought when
he was weary of it.

"Yes," said Fanny, wonderingly, "but I
don't remember you."
"You never saw me before," said the woman.
"Don't be afraid of me; you never had a bet-
ter friend, believe me, never. You left home
to-night with Reginald Delamere, who has
told you that he loves you and means to marry
you?"

"You have no right to question me," said
Fanny. "You, a stranger?"
"I assert a fact," said the woman. "I know
this to be so. Poor girl! Poor, deluded girl!
Don't doubt me when I tell you that in no true
sense does he love you, and that he will not
marry you. Stay here until day dawns, and
your doom is sealed."
"It is false," said Fanny. "Reginald is true
as steel."
"So I thought five years ago," said the
woman. "Five years ago, I then just your
age—left my mother's home, with this very
man. Like you, I believed in him. Like you,
I loved him. We were married. My poor child,
to-day, it is there is a name I curse, it is that
of Reginald Delamere; and you will live to curse
it if you do not return home at once. He is
utterly false, heartless, and base. An honora-
ble man asks his wife of her father and mother,
or at least marries her before she leaves home,
with him. But he takes you back a carriage,
for which I have paid the last cent I have in
the world, and he deceives the purpose."

Without saying a word, Fanny, who
I cannot believe, if of him without proof, I
And just then the door opened, and Reginald
entered.
He stared at the woman for a moment, with-
out speaking, and then said, slowly:
"You here?"
"Yes, I am here," she said. "Your designs
upon this girl became known to me, and I have
striven to save her. If she is willing to go, she
shall. There are decent people in this house,
who will aid me if I need help. Fanny, will
you go?"

"You don't believe her lies, I hope," said
Reginald.
But Fanny, wise for once, though she gave
him no answer, put her hand into that of her
preserver, and bursting into tears, allowed her
to lead her away.

The next morning the carpenter's daughter
awoke beneath her father's roof, and no one
ever knew of her midnight journey. She has
never seen Reginald since.

The Burning of Moscow.

The burning of Moscow in 1812, is one of the
most noted conflagrations on record, not only
on account of its magnitude, but for its histor-
ical importance.

The French entered the city, September 14th,
Napoleon proposing to make it his winter quar-
ters. On that very day several fires broke out,
but little attention was paid to them by the in-
vading army until the next two days, when
they had acquired great headway. On the 17th
a high wind arose, and the flames spread rap-
idly in every direction; by the 18th the whole
city appeared as a sea of flame, and by the
20th the 20th nine-tenths of it was re-
duced to ashes. The total number of buildings
destroyed is stated at between 13,000 and 15-
000.

The Russians at the time, in order to cast
odium on the French, attributed this conflagra-
tion to the order of Napoleon. It is now,
however, generally acknowledged that the fires
were the work of the Russians themselves, and
that they were kindled by the order of the Gov-
ernor, Kootsoptchin, acting, beyond all doubt,
under the sanction of the Emperor Alexander,
without which it is hardly conceivable that
the Governor would venture such a step. The
object was to deprive the French army of shel-
ter from the winter. A ample preparation had
been taken to insure the entire destruction of
the city, and the materials were placed in the
cellars of the houses in every quarter, and the
torch was applied simultaneously all over the
city.

The direct loss to the French is put down at
40,000, and they had this in the end involved
the retreat to the dead of winter, and the al-
most complete annihilation of the great French
army.

An Injudicious Serenader.

Michael Oulter of San Francisco, is a bold
but not a judicious lady's man. As he went to
his work in the morning and returned to his
supper in the evening he passed a little dress-
maker's shop, and always paused to smile and
throw a kiss to the young sewing-women at
the window. Finally he wrote a love-letter to
the prettiest of them, and she read it aloud at
the sewing-circle. The maidens were aroused
and put their heads together. An invitation
to a walk by moonlight was accepted, and on
the place of meeting named. At 7 p. m. he stood
by the window, and warbled the chaste mal-
tose, "I love but thee, with a love that shall
never die, till the sun grows cold." Suddenly
five muscular forms clad in womanly drapery
sprang upon him, and five hickory sticks hap-
pened his soft head. Michael Oulter, of San
Francisco, his coat tails streaming in the wind
and his face shining in the moonlight, ran down
the street and took refuge in a stable.

Young Folks' Column.

WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER.

BY A DISPLACED THREE YEARS OLD.

Mozzer bought a baby,
'Little bitsy sing;
Sinks it mos' could put him
Fru my rubber ring.
An't he awful ugly!
An't he awful pink?
'Just come down from heaven,'
'Tat's a fib, I sink.

Doctor told anozzer
Great big awful lie;
Nose an't out of joint zen,
'Tat's an't why I cry.
Mamma stays up bedroom—
Guess he makes her sick;
Frow him in ze gutter,
If I can, right quick.

Cuddle him and love him!
Call him "Blessed sing!"
Don't care if my kite an't
Got a bit of string!
Send me off with Biddy
Every single day.
'Be a good boy, Charley;
Run away and play."

'Slink I ought to love him'
No, I won't; so zero!
Nassy, crying baby,
Not got any kisses.
Got my place in bed,
Mean to take my drum-stick
And crack him on the head!

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—I guess the editor
knows the moment I stepped in, that I was the
daughter of his old friend J. M. Enochs; I am
almost sure he did. I have not got time to
write much this morning, as sister and I are
going to take a ride over to the office, three
miles away, and as it is getting late we shall
have to hurry. Aunt Helen, I think I will
have to postpone telling you about my curiosi-
ties until some future time. I am going to
school; study history, grammar, geography,
arithmetic, spelling and writing; have to write
a composition every other day, which I like
best of all. We have declamations every Fri-
day. I spoke "Paul Rover's Ride" last time.
Frank, you know more about my relatives at
Tibbet than I do, because I have never seen
my aunt nor any of my cousins, and have only
seen my uncle twice; I want to go down and
see them awful bad. You are quite a farmer;
I hope the "hoppers" will not come and discour-
age you next summer.

Tell that little girl that felt so bad over the
mistakes in her letter to take "try, try again,"
for her motto.

Sister is almost ready, and I shall have to stop
more now. MAMIE A. ENOCHS.
RENO, Kansas, Dec. 10, 1876.

EDITOR SPRING:—I have been reading letters
from the young folks and I thought I would
write. I have two little sisters; their names
are Mattie and Estelle. I am eight years old,
Mattie is six years old and Estelle is three years
old. We have a nice little school-house close
by, and Mattie and I go to school. I study read-
ing, arithmetic, geography, spelling and writ-
ing. There are a great many pretty rocks scat-
tered over the hills; my little sister and I like
to gather them; mamma likes for us to gather
them, and tries to teach us their names. I
pleased a quilt all myself last summer. We were
at our grandma's three weeks ago, and our Aunt
Lizzie crocheted a corner for a broken wine-
glass, and made me a very pretty hanging bas-
ket; she made it of red yarn, it has tiny little
tassels at the bottom and one on each side where
the string is fastened. Aunt Helen's "little
birds" were here and layed the ground full of
eggs, those little birds that were here were
grasshoppers; those little crystals that sparkled
upon the grass was the frost.

KATE HOLLINWORTH.

PLYMOUTH, Kansas, Dec. 9, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—It is very cold; it is nice
skating; I do not know how to skate; I intend
to learn how if Santa Claus brings me a pair
of skates Oshippama. I wonder if the old fel-
low will jingle his sleigh-bells around here? I
guess he will if the grasshoppers have not eat-
en him up. Grandpa takes your paper. I go
from school to the office and get it. We have
a good school. Yours truly,
EDWARD VINTON,
OAKWOOD, Lyon county, Kansas.

He isn't six years old, and he said: "Please,
sister Sarah, can't I have another piece of that
nice custard pie you made?" "Why, dear,
you are fat and full of custard now. Look at
that luscious dumpling on your plate, not half
eaten." "Oh, well, sister, I know the dumpling
side of my stomach is full, but the custard
side feels rather empty yet." That other
piece of pie is missing.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. V.—NO. 50.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 254.

THE "AGER."

Once upon an evening bleary,
While I sat me dreamy, dreary,
In the sunshine thinking o'er
Things that passed in days of yore;
While I nodded, nearly sleeping,
Gently came a something creeping
Up my back like water leaping—
Leaping upward from the floor;
"Tis a cooling breeze," I muttered,
"From the regions 'neath the floor—
Only this and nothing more!

Ah! distinctly I remember—
It was in that wet September,
When the earth and every member
Of creation that it bore,
Had for days and weeks been soaking
In the meanest, most provoking,
Foggy rains that, without joking,
We had ever seen before;
So I knew it must be very
Cold and damp beneath the floor—
Very cold beneath the floor!

So I sat me nearly napping
In the sunshine, stretching gapping,
Craving water, but delighted
With the breeze from 'neath the floor;
Till I found me waxing colder,
And the stretching gapping bolder,
And myself a growing older—
Older than I felt before;
Feeling that my joints were stiffer
Than they were in days of yore—
Stiffer than they'd been before!

All along my back the creeping
Soddy gave place to rushing, leaping,
As if countless frozen demons
Had concluded to explore
All the cavities—the varnishes—
Twixt me and my neighbor girts,
Up into my hair and downward
Through my boots into the floor.
Then I found myself a shuddering,
Gently first, but more and more,
Every moment more and more.

'Twas the "ager!" And it shook me
In my very clothes and took me
Shaking to the kitchen—every
Place where there was warmth in store;
Shaking till the dishes clattered,
Shaking till the tea was spattered,
Shaking and with all my warming
Feeling colder than before;
Shaking till it had exhausted
All its powers to shake me more—
Till it could not shake me more!

Then it rested till the morrow,
Then resumed with all the horror
That it had the face to borrow,
And from that day in September—
Day that I shall long remember—
It has made me diurnal visits,
Shaking, shaking, oh so sore,
Shaking of my boots, and shaking
Me to bed if nothing more.
Fully this and nothing more!

And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cottage seem me sitting
Modestly within the sunshine
Just inside my silent door—
Waiting for the "ager," seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor—
For I am too thin and sallow
To make a shadow on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!

ON THE VERGE.

BY MARY KEVIN DALLAS.

It was night—a starless night in mid-winter,
dense clouds obscured the sky, and the rising
wind foretold a storm. It was a time for prudent
people to house themselves; the hour
when, according to the old saying, honest folks
are all abed; but one man certainly, honest or
not, was awake, and seemed to have no thought
of slumber. He paced slowly up and down be-
fore the windows of a neat, but modest house,
in a plain street—such a house as one would
naturally have supposed to belong to a moder-
ately well-to-do mechanic, even without read-
ing the sign—quite invisible in that dim light
—which hanging over the alley door, under an
odd little carriage window, bore the legend:
"Job Hammerlin, Carpenter."

This man who walked before the house, cast-
ing a glance every now and then at the win-
dows on the second floor, was not a workman,
man, however. He was an elegant personage,
with an air of fashion about him, with white
hands, and handsome attire, and a jewel glit-
tering in his bosom that was of no mean value.
What did he want there? Why did he watch
that humble dwelling so earnestly? In a mo-
ment more the reason manifested itself. One
of the upper windows opened; a head was
thrust out; something white fluttered in the
air. The gentleman below at once whistled a
bar or two of a well-known tune; then the
window closed, and in a moment more the front
door opened, and a girl clad and furred,
and closely veiled, came out. She was weep-
ing, but she brushed the tears away as the
gentleman kissed her.

"We will go back to-morrow and tell father
and mother, and they'll forgive us, Reginald,"
she said, piteously.

He laughed.
"Of course, darling," he said. "Once safely
married what else can they do?"

Then he hurried her around the corner to
where a carriage waited, put her in, said a
word to the driver, and followed. As they drove
off another carriage turned the corner, and
followed it at distance.

Fanny Hammerlin was leaving her father's
house with a lover who had wooed and won
her in secret—a thing no honorable gentleman,
with honorable intentions, will ever do. And
he had persuaded her that her father's oft-re-
peated remark, which she had told him herself,
that he should like his son-in-law to be a good,
honest mechanic—was proof that he would
not have allowed her to receive the addresses
of a wealthy and fashionable man, such as he
represented himself to be. And, at last, he had
persuaded her to elope with him, promising to
bring her back, to be pardoned as soon as they
were married, and then to take her to Europe
for a long, delightful year of honeymoon.

It was a delicious prospect, that made the
home routine of dusting, cooking, and dish-
washing, with sewing for the evening, and
church-meetings for recreation, seem very tame
indeed. They were to see Paris. They were to
go to all sorts of delightful balls. She was to
be dressed like a queen, and worshipped as
though she were a saint.

No wonder the silly girl yielded, when ad-
ded to all these, was a true and passionate love
for the fellow; a love as undescribable as any
good woman ever felt for a bad man, and that
is saying a great deal. She was fond of her
homely mother and her stern father, too, and
she had felt very wicked, as she crept by their
door and knelt down and kissed it; but she was
not coming back to-morrow? And she could
not live without Reginald, and so she had gone
with him. And now they drove along the city
streets and out upon a certain broad road,
which was pleasant enough, in day time, but
a mysterious, gloomy place at dead of night,
when not a star nor a glimpse of moonlight
could be seen.

But he held her to his breast, and she loved
him; and what fears can a loving woman have
when the arms of her lover are about her? She
need have none, if he loves her truly; but Reg-
inald did not love Fanny. He only thought her
beautiful, and that is a very different thing.
Love shields its object from every imputation
or suspicion. Think of its happiness before
his own. This handsome fellow was but a
well-made, selfish brute; who would cast the
rose he plucked aside without a thought when
he was weary of it.

And yet, listening to the words he whis-
pered in her ear, how could the innocent girl sus-
pect this.

After a long drive the carriage stopped; the
other, which had followed it, stopped also. As
Reginald and Fanny alighted, a woman's face
appeared at the window of the second carriage,
and drew back again. As they entered the
gate of a large door yard, and ascended the
steps, the woman opened her carriage-door,
said to the driver, "Wait until I return," and
followed them—not entering the door, but
gliding about the house, and concealing herself
in the darkness.

"Where are we, Reginald?" asked Fanny.
"This looks like a hotel."

"This is a hotel," said Reginald, leading her
into the parlor.

"Does the minister live here?" asked Fanny.
"I'm going to see where he is," said Regi-
nal. "I'll be back soon." He left the
room hastily, and the next moment a carriage
was heard to drive away.

Fanny waited in the parlor. In a moment he
returned.

"The reverend gentleman won't be back until
morning, my dear," he said. "It's unfor-
tunate; he's called to visit a dying person.
But it really don't matter. Morning will do.
And we can't go back now, the carriage has
driven off. I'll order supper, my dear, and be
back in a moment."

He hurried away, leaving her no time to
speak, and hardly had the door closed behind
him when a long window at the back of the
room, which opened upon a porch, was slowly
raised, and a woman stepped in, leaving it
open behind her. A woman with a sad, worn
face and dim eyes, but young yet; at least no
more than five-and-twenty. Her dress was
poor, her whole air and appearance calculated
to startle "one" to whom she came at such an
hour, in such a way.

Fanny arose in some terror. The woman put
herself between her and the door, and said
slowly:

"You are Fanny Hammerlin, daughter of
Job Hammerlin, a carpenter."

"Yes," said Fanny, wondering, "but I
don't remember you."

"You never saw me before," said the woman.
"Don't be afraid of me; you never had a bet-
ter friend, believe me, never. You left home
to-night with Reginald Delamere, who has
told you that he loves you and means to marry
you?"

"You have no right to question me," said
Fanny. "You, a stranger?"

"I assert a fact," said the woman. "I know
this to be so. Poor girl! Poor, deluded girl!
Don't doubt me when I tell you that in no true
sense does he love you, and that he will not
marry you. Stay here until day dawns, and
your doom is sealed."

"It is false," said Fanny. "Reginald is true
as steel."

"So I thought five years ago," said the
woman. "Five years ago, I—then just your
age—left my mother's home with this very
man. Like you, I believed in him. Like you,
I loved him. We were married. My poor child,
to-day, it there is a name I curse, it is that of
Reginald Delamere; and you will live to curse
it if you do not return home at once. He is
utterly false, heartless, and base. An honora-
ble man asks his wife of her father and mother,
or at least marries her before she leaves home
with him. Let me take you back. A carriage,
for which I have paid the last cent I have in
the world, is at the door for the purpose.
Come!"

"Without seeing him," cried Fanny. "Oh,
I cannot believe all of him without proof."

And just then the door opened, and Reginald
entered.

He stared at the woman for a moment, wide
out speaking, and then said, slowly:

"You here?"

He knew her then.

"Yes, I am here," she said. "Your designs
upon this girl became known to me, and I have
striven to save her. If she is willing to go, she
shall. There are decent people in this house
who will aid me if I need help. Fanny, will
you go?"

"You don't believe her lies, I hope," said
Reginald.

But Fanny, wise for once, though she gave
him no answer, put her hand into that of her
preserver, and bursting into tears, allowed her
to lead her away.

The next morning the carpenter's daughter
awoke beneath her father's roof, and no one
ever knew of her midnight journey. She has
never seen Reginald since.

Differences Between Group and Diptheria.

It frequently happens that diptheria, malig-
nant and contagious as it proves to be, is mis-
taken for group, or a simple sore throat, until
the physician is called, and he is shocked to find
that it is too late to be of service, while if he
had been called when the first symptoms oc-
curred he possibly might have saved the patient.
Physicians invariably say they are called too
late, the poison having entered the system ere
they were afforded an opportunity to apply
reputed specifics. Diptheria is more fre-
quently mistaken for group than any other
disease, hence we subjoin a most valuable table
showing the difference between the two
diseases. It should be preserved in every
household.

Group is ushered in by a cough; diptheria
by a chill.

Group is more frequent when there is great
humidity in the atmosphere and east wind.

Diptheria does not depend upon changes of
the weather.

Group is not contagious. Diptheria most
decidedly is.

Group comes on suddenly. Diptheria may
be tardy.

Group is known by the creaking sound.
Diptheria is known by the patches of mem-
brane on the throat.

Group must be promptly relieved.
Diptheria is tardy in its resolution.

Group does not affect the system.
Diptheria is very prostrating.

Group occurs most frequently in childhood.
Diptheria occurs at all ages.

Group is apt to occur often in the same case.
Diptheria may occur more than once, but the
patient is not liable to a second attack.—*New
Haven Union.*

An Optical Illusion.

Here is a neat illusion. Roll a sheet of
writing paper into a tube two inches in diam-
eter, and hold it to the right eye, looking
through at any convenient object, keeping the
left eye open. Place the left hand upon the
palm upwards, against the tube an inch or
two from the further end. The surprising ef-
fect apparently seen will be a hole through the
tube, the size of a cross section of the tube.
Now, in place of the hand, put a sheet of white
paper with a hole in it of a quarter of an inch
in diameter; stare intently into the tube, and
you will see the hole in the sheet of paper
floating in the hole of the tube, clearly defined
by the difference of illumination. Each eye
obviously transmits a different impression to
the brain, and that organ unable to disentangle
them, lands us on the palpable absurdity of a
materialized hole.

The Burning of Moscow.

The burning of Moscow in 1812, is one of the
most noted conflagrations on record, not only
on account of its magnitude, but for its histor-
ical importance.

The French entered the city, September 14th.
Napoleon proposed to make it his winter quar-
ters. On that very day several fires broke out,
but little attention was paid to them by the in-
vading army until the next two days, when
they had acquired great headway. On the 17th
a high wind arose, and the flames spread rap-
idly in every direction; by the 18th the whole
city appeared as a sea of flame, and by the
evening of the 20th nine-tenths of it was re-
duced to ashes. The total number of buildings
destroyed is stated at between 13,000 and 15,
000.

The Russians at the time, in order to cast
odium on the French, attributed this conflagra-
tion to the order of Napoleon. It is now,
however, generally acknowledged that the fires
were the work of the Russians themselves, and
that they were kindled by the order of the Gov-
ernor, Kozlovsky, acting, beyond all doubt,
under the sanction of the Emperor Alexander,
without which it is hardly conceivable that the
Governor would venture such a step. The
object was to deprive the French army of shel-
ter from the winter. Ample preparations had
been taken to insure the entire destruction of
the city. Innumerable materials were placed in
deserted buildings in every quarter, and the
torch was applied simultaneously all over the
city.

In burning the French out of their proposed
winter quarters, no provision had been made
for the safety of the inhabitants, who were
driven to seek shelter in the surrounding woods;
and it is estimated that more than 20,000 sick
and wounded perished in the flames.

The direct loss to the French is put down at
40,000; and beyond this it in the end involved
the retreat of the head of winter, and the al-
most complete annihilation of the great French
army.

On an Accommodation Train.

A very amusing incident occurred on a Fort
Wayne Railway train Saturday afternoon. Just
before the Federal street station a well-dressed,
waspish-looking individual, slightly the
part, approached a lady who was occupying
part of a seat, and said:

"Madam, is this seat taken?"

The lady very pleasantly answered, "No,
sir."

"Madam, may I sit (hic) it down?"

"Yes, sir, you may."

The booby individual took a seat, and in a
few moments the train started. He sat seem-
ingly contented and happy for a few minutes.
All at once he threw his arms about his fellow-
traveler and kissed her vehemently several
times.

Several passengers in the crowded car at
this became greatly incensed. The fellow kept
up his loving method of procedure, and the
lady appeared to be resisting him as best she
could. Finally a number of the most deter-
mined passengers made a simultaneous
charge on the booby man. One individ-
ual raised a window, and it looked as if the
fellow was going to hunt terra firma, when he
suddenly seemed to take in the situation.

"What does y (hic) you folks tell me
for?" he asked, as he determined ef-
fort to lift the speaker from his place. Then
the other occupant of the seat turned and took
part in the conversation.

"Gentlemen," he said, "this is my husband."

"Oh—"

The man and his wife had entered the car
before any of the other passengers and had
gone out for refreshments. When he returned,
feeling very humorous, he addressed his part-
ner in such a tone that everybody could hear
him, as though she was a stranger, and that's
what fooled them.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

An Injudicious Serenader.

Michael Coulter of San Francisco, is a bold
but not a judicious lady's man. As he went to
his work in the morning and returned to his
supper in the evening he passed a little dress-
maker's shop, and always paused to smile and
throw a kiss to the young sewing-women at
the window. Finally he wrote a love-letter to
the prettiest of them, and she read it aloud at
the sewing-circle. The maidens were aroused
and put their heads together. An invitation
to a walk by moonlight was accepted, and a
place of meeting named. At 7 p. m. he stood
on the curbstone and warbled the chaste mel-
ody, "I love but thee, with a love that shall
never die, all the sun grows cold, you are par-
ticular forms clad in womanly drapery
sprang upon him, and five hickory sticks ham-
mered his soft head. Michael Coulter, of San
Francisco, his coat tails streaming in the wind
and his face shining in the moonlight, ran down
the street and took refuge in a stable.

Her Mouth.

She led him to a sofa and in a deep bass voice
called him her soul's idol and inquired what his
monthly income was. Seeing his gaze fixed on
her bare-constrictor-like mouth, she remarked:
"Darling, I see you admire my large and beau-
tiful mouth; let me explain to you the reason
of its unusual size. When I was quite a little
girl I was playing on pappy's cellar door. It
gave away. I was precipitated down into the
basement and caught by the mouth on a pro-
tecting hook, which ripped up my face and ex-
tended my mouth several inches." With his
eyes filled with sympathetic tears, he rose from
the sofa and replied: "My angel, you are par-
ticular." Probably in the excitement of
that awful moment you left your mouth down
in the basement and accidentally brought up to
the cellar door. We shall meet again in a better
world.—*San Francisco Call.*

Young Folks' Column.

"WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER."

BY A DISPLACED THREE YEARS OLD.

Mozzer bought a baby,
'Little bitsy sing;
Sinks I mos' could put him
Fru my rubber ring.
An't he awful ugly?
An't he awful pink?
—Just come down from heaven,
That's a fib, I sink.

Doctor told anozer
Great big awful lie;
Nose an't out of joint zen,
Tat's an't why I cry
Mamma stays up bedroom—
Guess he makes her sick;
Frow him in ze gutter,
If I can, right quick.

Cuddle him and love him!
Call him "Blessed sing!"
Don't care if my kite an't
Got a bit of string!
Send me off with Biddy
Every single day.
—Be a good boy, Charley;
Run away and play.

"Sink I ought to love him!"
No, I won't; so zere!
Nassy, crying baby,
Not got any hair.
Got all my nice kisses,
Got my place in bed,
Mean to take my drum-stick,
And crack him on the head!

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—I guess the editor
knew the moment I stepped in, that I was the
daughter of his old friend J. M. Enochs; I am
almost sure he did. I have not got time to
write much this morning, as sister and I are
going to take a ride over to the Omaha, three
miles away, and as it is getting late we shall
have to hurry. Aunt Helen, I think I will
have to postpone telling you about my curiosi-
ties until some future time. I am going to
school; study history, grammar, geography,
arithmetic, spelling and writing; have to write
a composition every other day, which I like
best of all. We have declamations every Fri-
day. I spoke "Paul Revere's Ride" last time.
Frank, you know more about my relatives at
Tiblow than I do, because I have never seen
my aunt nor any of my cousins, and have only
seen my uncle twice; I want to go down and
see them awful bad. You are quite a farmer;
I hope the "hoppers will not come and discour-
age you next summer.

Tell that little girl that felt so bad over the
mistakes in her letter to take "try, try again,"
for her motto.

Sister is almost ready, and I shall have to stop.
More anon, MAGGIE A ENOCHS.
RENO, Kansas, Dec. 10, 1876.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—

I have been reading letters
from the young folks and I thought I would
write. I have two little sisters; their names
are Mattie and Estelle. I am eight years old,
Mattie is six years old and Estelle is three years
old. We have a nice little school-house close
by, and Mattie and I go to school. I study read-
ing, arithmetic, geography, spelling and writ-
ing. There are a great many pretty rocks scat-
tered over the hills; my little sister and I like
to gather them; mamma likes for us to gather
them, and tries to teach us their names. I
pleased a quilt all myself last summer. We were
at our grandpa's three weeks ago, and our Aunt
Lizzie crocheted a corner for a broken wine-
glass, and made me a very pretty hanging bas-
ket; she made it of red yarn, it has tiny little
tassels at the bottom and one on each side where
the string is fastened. Aunt Helen's "little
birds" were here and laid the ground full of
eggs, those little birds that were here were
grasshoppers; those little crystals that sparkled
upon the grass was the frost.

KATE HOLLINWORTH.

PLYMOUTH, Kansas, Dec. 9, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—It is very cold; it is nice
skating; I do not know how to skate; I intend
to learn how if Santa Clause brings me a pair
of skates Christmas. I wonder if the old fel-
low will jingle his sleigh-bells around here? I
guess he will if the grasshoppers have not eat-
en him up. Grandpa takes your paper. I go
from school to the office and get it. We have
a good school. Yours truly,
EDWARD VINTON.
OAKWOOD, Lincoln county, Kansas.

He isn't six years old, and he said: "Please,
sister Sarah, can't I have another piece of that
nice custard pie you made?" "Why, dear-
you are too full for utterance now. Look at
that luscious dumpling on your plate not half
eaten." "Oh, well, sister, I know the dumpling
side of my stomach is full, but the custard-
pie side feels rather empty yet." That other
piece of pie is missing.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Treasurer—M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master: M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County. Overseer: W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Secretary: W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kansas.

1. Shawnee County, Wm. Sims, Master; Topeka. 2. Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

SEVENTH DAY.

On call of regular order the committee on constitution and by-laws, on sundry petitions asking the abolition of degrees above the fourth degree reported adversely. The report was laid on the table.

Also on resolution offered by Sister Webster asking the abolition of the sixth and seventh degrees reported adversely. Concurred in.

Also on resolutions offered by Bro. Smith looking to making all fourth degree members eligible to all offices in County, State, and National Granges, reported in favor. Report laid on the table.

Also on a resolution looking to changes in the constitution relating to county granges reported adversely. Report recommitted with instructions to provide for uniformity throughout the country.

Bro. Moore called up the special order, to wit: Report of committee on executive committee's report, and the special order was laid on the table.

Recess to 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on good of the order reported denying the petition of the master of Florida State Grange, asking for per diem and mileage, which would have been paid to him if in attendance, be credited to Florida State Grange. Report concurred in.

Also, on communication from master of Dakota State Grange, asking for per diem and mileage, which would have been paid to him if in attendance, be credited to Dakota State Grange. Report concurred in.

Bro. Woodman objected that the matter did not seem in proper shape and the report was laid on the table.

Bro. Moore called up the special order, to wit: Report on resolution relating to taxes on tobacco, and looking to the repeal of laws levying such taxes, reported in favor. Concurred in.

Also, on a suggestion relating to burial service, reported against. Concurred in.

Also on resolution asking establishment of monthly grange bulletin, reported favorably, and proposed—

1. To issue a pamphlet of sixteen pages, monthly.

2. That the master, lecturer, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee, shall contribute to said bulletin and have departments therein.

3. That the master and lecturer shall act as editors.

4. That the secretary shall revise, copy, print and mail and one copy shall be mailed to each subordinate grange.

5. That subscriptions may be received at secretary's office, at a price not to exceed 50 cents.

6. That secretaries of State Granges shall furnish lists to secretary of National Grange not later than February 1st.

7. That the expenses shall be paid from the treasury of the National Grange, and receipts shall go to the treasury.

Bro. Hemingway moved an indefinite postponement.

Bro. Smiley supported the report and said: The editorial work will be very light, and at no additional expense. Nothing is so much needed as some way to reach all our subordinate granges. Ten State Granges have already done this very thing. We have neglected it. Shall we continue to neglect it? Let us issue something to instruct our people in regard to the order and in regard to the work of cooperation, &c. Our grange papers have done a noble work, but they are necessarily local in their character. We want something of general use.

Bro. Chase—This subject has been before the executive committee, and we unanimously concluded that it was a wise measure. This duty must be placed in the hands of some person. Too many persons will destroy it all. Some good man must have charge of it. Don't scatter it broadcast and have nobody responsible. We are not prepared to act on it now.

Bro. Hemingway—I don't wish to postpone, but I wanted to bring this discussion. I want it definitely and distinctly understood what is to be done and who is to do it. I will draw the motion to postpone.

The report was laid on the table.

Committee on foreign relations reported adversely to establishing agencies in foreign countries, and adversely to sending deputies to foreign countries. Report concurred in.

Committee on master's address, reported regarding co-operation, approving the address of the master, and urging more complete plans and better instruction in methods, also regarding appointment of deputies abroad and approving action taken. Also, regarding fixing headquarters at Louisville and the purchase of a building there, approving the recommendation. The report was received.

Adjourned to 10 a. m., Thursday, Nov. 23d.

RIGHT DAY.

Grange met at 10 a. m., Nov. 23d, and was opened in due form, worthy master and all officers in their places. The secretary's report was read and adopted.

Credentials of Bro. Aiken, of South Carolina, were received.

Bro. — offered a resolution authorizing the president of the New York Financial Agency to sell certain stocks belonging to the National Grange. Adopted.

On call of States, the following was introduced: Colorado—A resolution regarding the public schools, and asking senators and representatives in congress to amend the constitution of the United States as to set at rest all disputes about partisan or sectarian interference or control.

Georgia—A resolution authorizing a sitting committee, and providing for adjournment.

Iowa—A resolution setting forth the duty of Patrons to observe with scrupulous care the business arrangements made by the grange, and the order. Adopted.

Kentucky—An amendment to the by-laws of the executive committee to meet half-yearly instead of quarterly. Also, a resolution instructing the secretary of the National Grange to have proceedings printed and distributed.

Maryland—A resolution looking to adjournment. Also, a resolution making daily sessions begin at 9 a. m. Adopted.

Michigan—A communication from Montgomery Ward & Co., relating to their grange business.

Mississippi—A resolution reciting that the change in constitution altering terms of office vacates said offices.

New Jersey—A memorial regarding taxation.

New York—A communication relating to claim of Bro. Graham.

New Hampshire—An amendment to decision 103, so that masters of subordinate and district granges may be tried only in State granges, and masters of State granges only in the National Grange.

Wisconsin—A resolution asking amendment of constitution to make fourth degree members eligible to all offices. Also, a resolution asking for reduction of State dues. Also, a resolution looking to appointment of secretary of agriculture, reduction of rate of interest on agricultural loans, and recommending that farms or sections to Congress be distributed from National Grange through State granges to subordinate granges, the same to be signed and returned, etc. Also, a resolution looking to

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Treasurer—M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master: M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County. Overseer: W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Secretary: W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kansas.

1. Shawnee County, Wm. Sims, Master; Topeka. 2. Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

SEVENTH DAY.

On call of regular order the committee on constitution and by-laws, on sundry petitions asking the abolition of degrees above the fourth degree reported adversely. The report was laid on the table.

Also on resolution offered by Sister Webster asking the abolition of the sixth and seventh degrees reported adversely. Concurred in.

Also on resolutions offered by Bro. Smith looking to making all fourth degree members eligible to all offices in County, State, and National Granges, reported in favor. Report laid on the table.

Also on a resolution looking to changes in the constitution relating to county granges reported adversely. Report recommitted with instructions to provide for uniformity throughout the country.

Bro. Moore called up the special order, to wit: Report of committee on executive committee's report, and the special order was laid on the table.

Recess to 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on good of the order reported denying the petition of the master of Florida State Grange, asking for per diem and mileage, which would have been paid to him if in attendance, be credited to Florida State Grange. Report concurred in.

Also, on communication from master of Dakota State Grange, asking for per diem and mileage, which would have been paid to him if in attendance, be credited to Dakota State Grange. Report concurred in.

Bro. Woodman objected that the matter did not seem in proper shape and the report was laid on the table.

Bro. Moore called up the special order, to wit: Report on resolution relating to taxes on tobacco, and looking to the repeal of laws levying such taxes, reported in favor. Concurred in.

Also, on a suggestion relating to burial service, reported against. Concurred in.

Also on resolution asking establishment of monthly grange bulletin, reported favorably, and proposed—

1. To issue a pamphlet of sixteen pages, monthly.

2. That the master, lecturer, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee, shall contribute to said bulletin and have departments therein.

3. That the master and lecturer shall act as editors.

4. That the secretary shall revise, copy, print and mail and one copy shall be mailed to each subordinate grange.

5. That subscriptions may be received at secretary's office, at a price not to exceed 50 cents.

6. That secretaries of State Granges shall furnish lists to secretary of National Grange not later than February 1st.

7. That the expenses shall be paid from the treasury of the National Grange, and receipts shall go to the treasury.

Bro. Hemingway moved an indefinite postponement.

Bro. Smiley supported the report and said: The editorial work will be very light, and at no additional expense. Nothing is so much needed as some way to reach all our subordinate granges. Ten State Granges have already done this very thing. We have neglected it. Shall we continue to neglect it? Let us issue something to instruct our people in regard to the order and in regard to the work of cooperation, &c. Our grange papers have done a noble work, but they are necessarily local in their character. We want something of general use.

Bro. Chase—This subject has been before the executive committee, and we unanimously concluded that it was a wise measure. This duty must be placed in the hands of some person. Too many persons will destroy it all. Some good man must have charge of it. Don't scatter it broadcast and have nobody responsible. We are not prepared to act on it now.

Bro. Hemingway—I don't wish to postpone, but I wanted to bring this discussion. I want it definitely and distinctly understood what is to be done and who is to do it. I will draw the motion to postpone.

The report was laid on the table.

Committee on foreign relations reported adversely to establishing agencies in foreign countries, and adversely to sending deputies to foreign countries. Report concurred in.

Committee on master's address, reported regarding co-operation, approving the address of the master, and urging more complete plans and better instruction in methods, also regarding appointment of deputies abroad and approving action taken. Also, regarding fixing headquarters at Louisville and the purchase of a building there, approving the recommendation. The report was received.

Adjourned to 10 a. m., Thursday, Nov. 23d.

RIGHT DAY.

Grange met at 10 a. m., Nov. 23d, and was opened in due form, worthy master and all officers in their places. The secretary's report was read and adopted.

Credentials of Bro. Aiken, of South Carolina, were received.

Bro. — offered a resolution authorizing the president of the New York Financial Agency to sell certain stocks belonging to the National Grange. Adopted.

On call of States, the following was introduced: Colorado—A resolution regarding the public schools, and asking senators and representatives in congress to amend the constitution of the United States as to set at rest all disputes about partisan or sectarian interference or control.

Georgia—A resolution authorizing a sitting committee, and providing for adjournment.

Iowa—A resolution setting forth the duty of Patrons to observe with scrupulous care the business arrangements made by the grange, and the order. Adopted.

Kentucky—An amendment to the by-laws of the executive committee to meet half-yearly instead of quarterly. Also, a resolution instructing the secretary of the National Grange to have proceedings printed and distributed.

Maryland—A resolution looking to adjournment. Also, a resolution making daily sessions begin at 9 a. m. Adopted.

Michigan—A communication from Montgomery Ward & Co., relating to their grange business.

Mississippi—A resolution reciting that the change in constitution altering terms of office vacates said offices.

New Jersey—A memorial regarding taxation.

New York—A communication relating to claim of Bro. Graham.

New Hampshire—An amendment to decision 103, so that masters of subordinate and district granges may be tried only in State granges, and masters of State granges only in the National Grange.

Wisconsin—A resolution asking amendment of constitution to make fourth degree members eligible to all offices. Also, a resolution asking for reduction of State dues. Also, a resolution looking to appointment of secretary of agriculture, reduction of rate of interest on agricultural loans, and recommending that farms or sections to Congress be distributed from National Grange through State granges to subordinate granges, the same to be signed and returned, etc. Also, a resolution looking to

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Treasurer—M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master: M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County. Overseer: W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Secretary: W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kansas.

1. Shawnee County, Wm. Sims, Master; Topeka. 2. Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

SEVENTH DAY.

On call of regular order the committee on constitution and by-laws, on sundry petitions asking the abolition of degrees above the fourth degree reported adversely. The report was laid on the table.

Also on resolution offered by Sister Webster asking the abolition of the sixth and seventh degrees reported adversely. Concurred in.

Also on resolutions offered by Bro. Smith looking to making all fourth degree members eligible to all offices in County, State, and National Granges, reported in favor. Report laid on the table.

Also on a resolution looking to changes in the constitution relating to county granges reported adversely. Report recommitted with instructions to provide for uniformity throughout the country.

Bro. Moore called up the special order, to wit: Report of committee on executive committee's report, and the special order was laid on the table.

Recess to 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on good of the order reported denying the petition of the master of Florida State Grange, asking for per diem and mileage, which would have been paid to him if in attendance, be credited to Florida State Grange. Report concurred in.

Also, on communication from master of Dakota State Grange, asking for per diem and mileage, which would have been paid to him if in attendance, be credited to Dakota State Grange. Report concurred in.

Bro. Woodman objected that the matter did not seem in proper shape and the report was laid on the table.

Bro. Moore called up the special order, to wit: Report on resolution relating to taxes on tobacco, and looking to the repeal of laws levying such taxes, reported in favor. Concurred in.

Also, on a suggestion relating to burial service, reported against. Concurred in.

Also on resolution asking establishment of monthly grange bulletin, reported favorably, and proposed—

1. To issue a pamphlet of sixteen pages, monthly.

2. That the master, lecturer, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee, shall contribute to said bulletin and have departments therein.

3. That the master and lecturer shall act as editors.

4. That the secretary shall revise, copy, print and mail and one copy shall be mailed to each subordinate grange.

5. That subscriptions may be received at secretary's office, at a price not to exceed 50 cents.

6. That secretaries of State Granges shall furnish lists to secretary of National Grange not later than February 1st.

7. That the expenses shall be paid from the treasury of the National Grange, and receipts shall go to the treasury.

Bro. Hemingway moved an indefinite postponement.

Bro. Smiley supported the report and said: The editorial work will be very light, and at no additional expense. Nothing is so much needed as some way to reach all our subordinate granges. Ten State Granges have already done this very thing. We have neglected it. Shall we continue to neglect it? Let us issue something to instruct our people in regard to the order and in regard to the work of cooperation, &c. Our grange papers have done a noble work, but they are necessarily local in their character. We want something of general use.

Bro. Chase—This subject has been before the executive committee, and we unanimously concluded that it was a wise measure. This duty must be placed in the hands of some person. Too many persons will destroy it all. Some good man must have charge of it. Don't scatter it broadcast and have nobody responsible. We are not prepared to act on it now.

Bro. Hemingway—I don't wish to postpone, but I wanted to bring this discussion. I want it definitely and distinctly understood what is to be done and who is to do it. I will draw the motion to postpone.

The report was laid on the table.

Committee on foreign relations reported adversely to establishing agencies in foreign countries, and adversely to sending deputies to foreign countries. Report concurred in.

Committee on master's address, reported regarding co-operation, approving the address of the master, and urging more complete plans and better instruction in methods, also regarding appointment of deputies abroad and approving action taken. Also, regarding fixing headquarters at Louisville and the purchase of a building there, approving the recommendation. The report was received.

Adjourned to 10 a. m., Thursday, Nov. 23d.

RIGHT DAY.

Grange met at 10 a. m., Nov. 23d, and was opened in due form, worthy master and all officers in their places. The secretary's report was read and adopted.

Credentials of Bro. Aiken, of South Carolina, were received.

Bro. — offered a resolution authorizing the president of the New York Financial Agency to sell certain stocks belonging to the National Grange. Adopted.

On call of States, the following was introduced: Colorado—A resolution regarding the public schools, and asking senators and representatives in congress to amend the constitution of the United States as to set at rest all disputes about partisan or sectarian interference or control.

Georgia—A resolution authorizing a sitting committee, and providing for adjournment.

Iowa—A resolution setting forth the duty of Patrons to observe with scrupulous care the business arrangements made by the grange, and the order. Adopted.

Kentucky—An amendment to the by-laws of the executive committee to meet half-yearly instead of quarterly. Also, a resolution instructing the secretary of the National Grange to have proceedings printed and distributed.

Maryland—A resolution looking to adjournment. Also, a resolution making daily sessions begin at 9 a. m. Adopted.

Michigan—A communication from Montgomery Ward & Co., relating to their grange business.

Mississippi—A resolution reciting that the change in constitution altering terms of office vacates said offices.

New Jersey—A memorial regarding taxation.

New York—A communication relating to claim of Bro. Graham.

New Hampshire—An amendment to decision 103, so that masters of subordinate and district granges may be tried only in State granges, and masters of State granges only in the National Grange.

Wisconsin—A resolution asking amendment of constitution to make fourth degree members eligible to all offices. Also, a resolution asking for reduction of State dues. Also, a resolution looking to appointment of secretary of agriculture, reduction of rate of interest on agricultural loans, and recommending that farms or sections to Congress be distributed from National Grange through State granges to subordinate granges, the same to be signed and returned, etc. Also, a resolution looking to

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Treasurer—M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master: M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County. Overseer: W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Secretary: W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kansas.

1. Shawnee County, Wm. Sims, Master; Topeka. 2. Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

SEVENTH DAY.

On call of regular order the committee on constitution and by-laws, on sundry petitions asking the abolition of degrees above the fourth degree reported adversely. The report was laid on the table.

Also on resolution offered by Sister Webster asking the abolition of the sixth and seventh degrees reported adversely. Concurred in.

Also on resolutions offered by Bro. Smith looking to making all fourth degree members eligible to all offices in County, State, and National Granges, reported in favor. Report laid on the table.

Also on a resolution looking to changes in the constitution relating to county granges reported adversely. Report recommitted with instructions to provide for uniformity throughout the country.

Bro. Moore called up the special order, to wit: Report of committee on executive committee's report, and the special order was laid on the table.

Recess to 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on good of the order reported denying the petition of the master of Florida State Grange, asking for per diem and mileage, which would have been paid to him if in attendance, be credited to Florida State Grange. Report concurred in.

Also, on communication from master of Dakota State Grange, asking for per diem and mileage, which would have been paid to him if in attendance, be credited to Dakota State Grange. Report concurred in.

Bro. Woodman objected that the matter did not seem in proper shape and the report was laid on the table.

Bro. Moore called up the special order, to wit: Report on resolution relating to taxes on tobacco, and looking to the repeal of laws levying such taxes, reported in favor. Concurred in.

Also, on a suggestion relating to burial service, reported against. Concurred in.

Also on resolution asking establishment of monthly grange bulletin, reported favorably, and proposed—

1. To issue a pamphlet of sixteen pages, monthly.

2. That the master, lecturer, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee, shall contribute to said bulletin and have departments therein.

3. That the master and lecturer shall act as editors.

4. That the secretary shall revise, copy, print and mail and one copy shall be mailed to each subordinate grange.

5. That subscriptions may be received at secretary's office, at a price not to exceed 50 cents.

6. That secretaries of State Granges shall furnish lists to secretary of National Grange not later than February 1st.

7. That the expenses shall be paid from the treasury of the National Grange, and receipts shall go to the treasury.

Bro. Hemingway moved an indefinite postponement.

Bro. Smiley supported the report and said: The editorial work will be very light, and at no additional expense. Nothing is so much needed as some way to reach all our subordinate granges. Ten State Granges have already done this very thing. We have neglected it. Shall we continue to neglect it? Let us issue something to instruct our people in regard to the order and in regard to the work of cooperation, &c. Our grange papers have done a noble work, but they are necessarily local in their character. We want something of general use.

Bro. Chase—This subject has been before the executive committee, and we unanimously concluded that it was a wise measure. This duty must be placed in the hands of some person. Too many persons will destroy it all. Some good

Kansas State News

These are now confined in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, three hundred and sixty-nine men...

A little son of Mr. Freeman, living at Maple Grove, in Allen county, was burned to death a few days since...

They are building a dam at Scandia, and finding valuable all the time. The excavations, according to the Republican, have already brought to light coal, soapstone, crude oil and building stone...

Capt. Asst. Major of Independence, had both his legs broken last week. He was returning from a Masonic funeral with a friend in a buggy when the team ran away throwing him out with the above mentioned result.

That Leavenworth Times says: "A party of roughs building a small frame on the Lawrence road, belonging to H. A. Green. Detectives have been working the matter up, but no arrests have as yet been made."

There isn't a garden in Manhattan but what has more picturesque passages than the State of Kentucky, in the region of Mammoth cave. If any body knows what will bury the gophers and moles in their own houses let them rise and explain.

According to the Troy Chief, Mr. G. W. Gilles, from Indiana, now residing at Highland, claims to be the champion corn husker of the West. He husks, from the stalk, in the field, his eighty-five bushels per day, and calls it a common day's work.

The Manhattan Nationalist says: "The eldest son of Pollard Carnahan was helping feed cattle, when the horses started up so quickly as to throw him backward, striking the back of his head. The injury brought on congestion of the brain, from which he died."

According to the Atchison Champion a prize fight recently took place in that little city between a reporter for the Champion and a railroad ticket agent, in which Mr. Newspaper Reporter got badly "licked." You shouldn't square off against a ticket agent, young "fellow!"

SAHAN, the county seat of Chautauque county, has a sensation. Mrs. Dr. Sheek has eloped with one Fleet Armstrong. Mrs. Sheek has no children, but leaves a husband, Armstrong leaves a wife and two children. Sheek was formerly of Linn county, and Armstrong's family fell there.

The following denominations, in Junction City, says the Union, have resident pastors: Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, colored Methodist, and colored Baptist. The pulpit of the Universalist Society is supplied twice a month, the German Methodist occasionally, as also the Swedish church.

The Topeka Water Power company have closed a contract with D. B. Sears, of Rock Island, Illinois, to dam the Kaw river three and a half miles above the city and bring the water to a canal through the city. The dam is guaranteed to stand five years, and work is to commence early in January, and to be completed within two years.

SALINA, Mo., Sept. 26. The steamer Belle of Salina, sank at her landing last Tuesday evening. The boat is under water as far back as the smoke stack. The cause of her going down is not known, but it is believed by the owners that she has been settled by some accident or scoundrel. Workmen will be engaged to raise her and repair the damage done.

The Augusta Gazette, says: "Matt Brooks and Hank Bay returned from a four weeks' hunt after buffalo, on last Tuesday. They slaughtered fifteen of the monsters, bringing the greater portion of the carcasses home. They were on the plains during the storm of last week and had a serious time of it. They reported fifteen teams captured in the Territory, by the soldiers, and one team frozen to death during the storm."

B. F. GRIPPIN has sold forty-four hogs, weighing about 5,000 pounds, to Wm. F. Higginbotham, for six cents a pound. This is more than they are worth in Kansas City, but Mr. H. wanted them to run after cattle. As they got most of their feed in pastures they were a profitable lot. They were worth more for feeding in consequence of having been pastured up to the corn feeding season. Farmers should make a note of this.

A CHAUTAUQUE county farmer met with a fatal accident, recently, on the road to Independence, with a load of wheat. He had camped for the night, after eating his breakfast, went to the back part of the wagon to replace the stable, when he accidentally pushed the box against the lock of the gun, which was pointing towards him. The contents of the gun was discharged in his right eye, causing his death in less than twenty-four hours.

Hon. GEORGE A. CRAWFORD writes the Atchison Champion under date of the 25th inst., that the Kansas building on the Centennial grounds was sold on the previous day to Messrs. A. Kennedy and E. J. Wagoner, of Ocean Beach, Missouri, for \$300,000.

"Kansas and Colorado had all the shoes. The sale is reported as a good one, as the average price at which State buildings are selling is about \$500.

A young married gentleman out West, writing to a mutual friend, commences his letter with: "Why don't you come to see us? We've got twins; last night I was up until three o'clock; they had the colic. Paragoric is butty in cold. Jane is asleep, and I am rocking the cradle while I write you, but rocking don't always keep them quiet; when it falls I sing, 'Oh, when shall I see Jesus?' or 'Welcome death, I'm ready to depart'."

The Humboldt Union says: "The Patrons' Commercial Agency of this District have perfected their arrangements for the shipment of grain. They have, through their agent, W. H. Barnes, purchased Mr. Nichols' corn crib located alongside of the Galveston track, and near by he is putting in a pair of Fairbank's platform scales, of four ton capacity. (Mr. Barnes has also purchased a small building, and has had it moved near the crib, to be used as an office, we suppose. Their agent has also purchased a four-horse power corn sheller, which arrived on Tuesday."

A rather serious cutting affair occurred near the town of Holden on the Missouri Pacific railroad, a few nights ago, at a religious meeting, which was being held at a place called Soaly Burk school-house. The two participants in the affair, Alton Hutton and James Brown, were both paying attention to the same young lady, and was in a dispute regarding the object of their affections, that the cutting occurred. During the encounter Brown thrust a knife into Hutton's left breast, just over the heart, inflicting a wound from which he is thought not possible for him to recover. Immediately after the stabbing Brown fled, and notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the officers to effect his capture, he is still at large.

The Peabody Herald says that for about a week, all told, the Presbytery of Emporia has been engaged in this village, trying certain charges against the Rev. A. H. Lacey. (The prosecution was conducted by Rev. Mr. Garrison of Newton. Mr. Lacey defended in person. Mr. Garrison made his argument, quite a lengthy one, yesterday. He was followed in the evening by Mr. Lacey, who, in his speech, went pretty thoroughly over the ground, making replies, which evidently commended itself to the audience. He was frequently and loudly applauded. At the close of his remarks, and at four o'clock this morning, the members of the court, with the exception of the prosecutor, and the respondent, retired to their quarters. They voted not to sustain any of the charges brought against Mr. Lacey. They said, 'not guilty' to all three of them."

THE MANHATTAN NATIONALIST says: "The eldest son of Pollard Carnahan was helping feed cattle, when the horses started up so quickly as to throw him backward, striking the back of his head. The injury brought on congestion of the brain, from which he died."

According to the Troy Chief, Mr. G. W. Gilles, from Indiana, now residing at Highland, claims to be the champion corn husker of the West. He husks, from the stalk, in the field, his eighty-five bushels per day, and calls it a common day's work.

The Manhattan Nationalist says: "The eldest son of Pollard Carnahan was helping feed cattle, when the horses started up so quickly as to throw him backward, striking the back of his head. The injury brought on congestion of the brain, from which he died."

According to the Atchison Champion a prize fight recently took place in that little city between a reporter for the Champion and a railroad ticket agent, in which Mr. Newspaper Reporter got badly "licked." You shouldn't square off against a ticket agent, young "fellow!"

SAHAN, the county seat of Chautauque county, has a sensation. Mrs. Dr. Sheek has eloped with one Fleet Armstrong. Mrs. Sheek has no children, but leaves a husband, Armstrong leaves a wife and two children. Sheek was formerly of Linn county, and Armstrong's family fell there.

The following denominations, in Junction City, says the Union, have resident pastors: Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, colored Methodist, and colored Baptist. The pulpit of the Universalist Society is supplied twice a month, the German Methodist occasionally, as also the Swedish church.

The Topeka Water Power company have closed a contract with D. B. Sears, of Rock Island, Illinois, to dam the Kaw river three and a half miles above the city and bring the water to a canal through the city. The dam is guaranteed to stand five years, and work is to commence early in January, and to be completed within two years.

SALINA, Mo., Sept. 26. The steamer Belle of Salina, sank at her landing last Tuesday evening. The boat is under water as far back as the smoke stack. The cause of her going down is not known, but it is believed by the owners that she has been settled by some accident or scoundrel. Workmen will be engaged to raise her and repair the damage done.

The Augusta Gazette, says: "Matt Brooks and Hank Bay returned from a four weeks' hunt after buffalo, on last Tuesday. They slaughtered fifteen of the monsters, bringing the greater portion of the carcasses home. They were on the plains during the storm of last week and had a serious time of it. They reported fifteen teams captured in the Territory, by the soldiers, and one team frozen to death during the storm."

B. F. GRIPPIN has sold forty-four hogs, weighing about 5,000 pounds, to Wm. F. Higginbotham, for six cents a pound. This is more than they are worth in Kansas City, but Mr. H. wanted them to run after cattle. As they got most of their feed in pastures they were a profitable lot. They were worth more for feeding in consequence of having been pastured up to the corn feeding season. Farmers should make a note of this.

A CHAUTAUQUE county farmer met with a fatal accident, recently, on the road to Independence, with a load of wheat. He had camped for the night, after eating his breakfast, went to the back part of the wagon to replace the stable, when he accidentally pushed the box against the lock of the gun, which was pointing towards him. The contents of the gun was discharged in his right eye, causing his death in less than twenty-four hours.

Hon. GEORGE A. CRAWFORD writes the Atchison Champion under date of the 25th inst., that the Kansas building on the Centennial grounds was sold on the previous day to Messrs. A. Kennedy and E. J. Wagoner, of Ocean Beach, Missouri, for \$300,000.

"Kansas and Colorado had all the shoes. The sale is reported as a good one, as the average price at which State buildings are selling is about \$500.

J. K. BANKER, Pres. A. HADLEY, Cashier. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK. No. 53 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas. General Banking & Savings Institution.

Eastern and Foreign Exchange for Sale. Coins, United States, State and County Bonds Bought and Sold. Revenue stamps for sale.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and will draw interest at 7 per cent per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the months of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES. At 6 per cent, \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 9 days; while at 8 per cent, the result would be \$16,000 in 25 years, 4 months, 18 days; or at 10 per cent, \$32,000 in 25 years, 6 months, 6 days; at 12 per cent, \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 60 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age; \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY. ESTABLISHED IN 1856. Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Agricultural Machinery, Mill Work and Castings of all kinds.

KIMBALL BROS. Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Agricultural Machinery, Mill Work and Castings of all kinds.

DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC. VERMIFUGE. SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip, occasional headache, with humming, or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; feeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constive; stools slimy; not infrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure. It does not contain mercury in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and Blewinc Bros. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, or Diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to the administration of Quinine than a simple purgative; they are, therefore, the best.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and Blewinc Bros. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD, PIANOS AND ORGANS. No. 141 Massachusetts Street, First door north of State Bank, 1009 N. GENERAL DEALER IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WAGONS, BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS, Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers, NEW MANNY MACHINE, Deere and Garden City CULTIVATORS, Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows, SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES, For various kinds of Machinery, REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES, Dealer in a general assortment.

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD, PIANOS AND ORGANS.



The Estey Beats the World. This Beautiful Instrument is too well-known to need description.

OVER 75,000 are now singing their own Praises. Why buy any other Organ, when you can get the

ESTEY, As Cheap as The Cheapest!

It is the only Instrument containing the BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA! and the wonderful

VOX JUBILANTE! Also the

VIOLETTA STOP, which produces a soft delicate quality of tone here before unknown in Best Organ.

ARION PIANOS! Never before has a Piano risen so rapidly in popular favor in so short a time.

The Patent Arion Piano-Fortes have been adopted and are used exclusively in the New York Conservatory of Music.

The Celebrated BRADBURY PIANOS, known all over the world as strictly first-class, and used in preference to all others by Grand Central, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, New York, Rev. Stimpson and James Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dean's Church, Chicago, and thousands of our leading men throughout the country.

STORY & CAMP PIANO! THESE ELEGANT instruments are unsurpassed, and are sold at exceedingly low prices. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED, and sold to responsible parties on easy terms. Full description and illustrated catalogues sent to any address with any information desired.

STORY & CAMP, 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. 211 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. S. C. N. Adams, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE FOE OF PAIN TO MAN AND BEAST.

Is the Grand Old MUSTANG LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40 years. There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse, or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and usefulness many a Valuable Horse.

DURFEE HOUSE, Lawrence, Mo., Kansas.

Having recently purchased and fitted up this house, I am ready to furnish the traveling public with comfortable accommodations.

WORTH FIRST CLASS accommodations.

Prices \$2.00 per day, board by the week at reduced rates. Omnibuses run to and from all trains. Good sample rooms to display sample goods.

W. W. GEORGE, Proprietor.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER, DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

W. W. GEORGE, Proprietor.

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

W. W. GEORGE, Proprietor.

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

W. W. GEORGE, Proprietor.

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

W. W. GEORGE, Proprietor.

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

W. W. GEORGE, Proprietor.

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

W. W. GEORGE, Proprietor.

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

W. W. GEORGE, Proprietor.

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

W. W. GEORGE, Proprietor.

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

THE OSAGE CEDED LANDS AGAIN.

A new and startling feature in the Osage Ceded Land case has made its appearance in the shape of an order from the commissioner of the general land office directing the register and receiver of the local land office at Independence to receive no filings for, nor to allow any initiatory steps to be taken towards the acquirement of title to any of the Osage Ceded Lands which were sold prior to the 25th of February, 1874, by the M., K. & T. and L., L. & G. railroad companies, or either of them, except by the purchasers designated by Sec. 2 of the act of August 11, 1876, until further notice.

This last imposition as described by Mr. Shannon, seems to be a scheme of the wealthy land speculators who are striving to deprive the settlers of their rights and secure the lands to themselves. Since this order was issued our representatives in Congress have not been idle, and in a recent telegram from Senator Ingalls to Mr. Shannon, the Senator states that important modifications have been procured of the said order to the local land office, and that the particulars will be forwarded by mail.

Gov. Shannon, as attorney, will keep himself posted concerning this matter and we hope soon to be able to report a more favorable condition.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

There is one very important point concerning the exhibits at the Centennial that in our previous articles we neglected to mention. It is a well known fact that at all exhibitions of this character, even down to the border county fairs, considerable importance is attached to awards of premiums for excellence, and should an article receiving a premium be of a kind that is of common use, the manufacturer and dealer in this article does not forget to impress upon the minds of the people the fact that such a premium was received, knowing that by so doing the value of his article is to some extent enhanced. Now, it is quite natural that a purchaser should think such an article superior, and in many cases their conclusions are correct. But it as often happens that judges of exhibits award premiums upon manufactures of which they absolutely know nothing, hence it follows that oftentimes awards are made where they are undeserved and a poor article is thrust upon the public, with a blue ribbon, while its really superior companion is left in the background. We do not intend to convey the idea that such was the case at the Centennial, for there were undoubtedly, some competent judges among the many that were appointed to act in this capacity. But we do say that while speaking with the exhibitors on this subject, many complaints were made, and before we concluded our observation, we ascertained that nearly every exhibit had received an award. In one instance we were informed by an exhibitor of a certain common agricultural implement, that among the judges appointed to examine his machines, there were two who actually did not know what kind of machines they were looking at.

We make these remarks for the reason that we would not have our readers purchase articles simply because they were awarded something at the Centennial.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

J. S. Payne writes to us from La Cygne, in Linn county, telling us what energy and patience will do towards the success of co-operation in the grange. He says that last summer a small number of the brother Patrons in his locality organized a co-operative association, commencing business with a capital of only \$65, and that the business of the association has gradually increased, so that at the present time their daily sales amount to from \$20 to \$60. They are also shipping a car load of corn each week, and expect soon to increase the amount. Mr. Payne further states that members of the order who at first were disposed to ridicule the undertaking, are beginning to realize their mistake and are offering assistance.

Concerning the State agency in connection with the business of the grange the writer says: "We believe in sustaining our State agent. Brother Stewart has been a friend to our association and has filled all our orders promptly. I, for one, will stand by the State agent whoever he may be."

These are the kind of expressions we like to hear, and when every member of the order can utter them success will begin to reward the confidence.

DR. BACON'S FOOLISHNESS.

The New Haven Union makes the following just and proper criticisms on a speech recently delivered by Dr. Bacon, wherein he appears to have left reason and common sense entirely out of the question. The Union says:

The remarks of Dr. Bacon on the currency question plainly indicate that the venerable gentleman is in his second dotage. Of all the absurd twaddle about money which has emanated from theorists of the hard-money school, that of Dr. Bacon is the silliest. He says that a dollar is so many ounces of gold, and that every man is the victim of fraud who takes anything else for a dollar. Then how can we have the people of this country (most of whom have the people of this country been plundered!) All the soldiers in the Union army were cheated by the government, and according to the equity of Dr. Bacon, they have a claim on the government for as many gold dollars as were paid them in bits of paper for their services and as bounty. Every contractor, employe and servant of the government, who has accepted greenbacks in liquidation of his claim, has been the victim of fraud, and in justice must be reimbursed in gold dollars the full amount he has received in paper. What nonsense! Do our people toll for gold or for the necessities and comforts of life? Can we eat gold, clothe ourselves with it, and grow fat on it? Let a man down on a mountain of gold and say: "There, enjoy yourself. You have heaps of gold and you may revel in luxury. But you must not exchange it for anything else." How long will that man live to enjoy himself? The greenback currency, which Dr. Bacon says are "pieces of paper, covered with printer's ink," will buy anything there is for sale in the United States. They will furnish our citizens clothing, food, education, luxury, etc., etc., all that the heart desires. What magic little "bits of paper!" A great philosopher is Dr. Bacon! He is, however, a true representative of the hard-money theorists.

It is a singular fact that the railroad in the country possesses sufficient rolling stock to transport the freight offered at the present time, notwithstanding the depression prevailing in every class of business. Should the improvement so long looked for, and generally believed to be at hand, become as marked as seems to be anticipated, the railroad interests of this country will probably experience a degree of activity, and, let us hope, prosperity, that is scarcely now dreamed of. The manufacture of the rolling stock needed, or soon to be needed, to enable the roads to accommodate the business demands of the country, would set a good many idle men at work and preserve many a family from the pinchings of hunger they are likely to experience the coming winter.—Cincinnati Star.

HARD TIMES.

A high authority gives the following list of unnecessary, with the amount of money annually expended upon each of them, in this country: Cost of dogs, \$70,000,000; support of criminals, \$12,000,000; fees of litigation, \$85,000,000; cost of tobacco and cigars, \$610,000,000; importation of liquor, \$50,000,000; support of grog shops, \$1,500,000,000; the whole cost of liquor, \$2,200,000,000. Surely this does not look like hard times. What an incalculable amount of good might be done for the human race with these vast sums of money, properly expended, which are now worse than thrown away.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—As we have just passed through one of the most exciting as well, perhaps, one of the most important political campaigns in the history of our national existence, it will be well as a people to stop and take an impartial survey of the situation. We, the people, are the sovereign power of the land. We make and unmake legislative bodies and execute the laws. At least these are some of the

great and inalienable rights of which we boast when we speak of our boasted political liberty, pre-eminent over those of other nationalities. Are we in general, or are we more especially of the laboring classes, exercising our political rights? Or are we leaving this to the uncertainty and treachery of a few political demagogues whose ambition for office predominates over their love for their country.

The result of the last election goes far to prove to me that such is the present state of affairs, and we should no longer shut our eyes against the shameful truth. Two great political parties have been arrayed against each other, each claiming for themselves the honor of love of constitution; the rights of the dear people, and the purity of the ballot-box.

Each in turn, for sake of gain, charges the other with disloyalty, official corruption and ruinous legislation. The result of all this, is the minds of the people have been carried away from their honest convictions, and from the true issues of the day. It is quite a rare thing to find a man who is not in favor of the principles as set forth in the Greenback platform, and notwithstanding these are their honest convictions of right, they want to see what position this or that party takes when they deliver themselves of all political liberty, and are led to the poles like sheep to the slaughter, to aid and abet in the maintenance of principles their every interest repudiates. Could all voters, have shaken off the love of party, and the influence of politicians, backed by the power of moneyed aristocrats, there would be no doubt to-day as to who would be our next President. But how different the spectacle! All are waiting with breathless anxiety to hear which of the two great political heads is to be counted in. It makes but little difference to the generality of people, to the poor man or the millionaire, further than all should demand that the rights of the people should be respected, and the purity of the ballot-box maintained.

The most interested parties is this grand array of politicians to which we have referred, who are awaiting for the announcement of the success of their party to which they look for some lucrative appointment as compensation for valiant services rendered by way of peddling political slang, poisoning the minds of the people with false statements, and finally, by some art of hocus poocus, practice a ballot-box fraud. Now my laboring companions, both of these parties are guilty of these deceptions, and ballot-box frauds, and have been for years. During campaigns they court our favor; between campaigns they ignore our wants. We are freemen only so long as we act on our own convictions of right. We become "base and ignoble slaves" when we become mere tools in the hands of others.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Colorado Legislature on the 12th inst. elected H. M. Teller U. S. Senator for six years, commencing next March.

An ice gorge, in the Mississippi river above St. Louis, caused by the recent cold weather, broke loose on Tuesday, doing considerable damage to the steamers in the river.

A Baltimore dispatch says: A gale on Chesapeake Bay, last Saturday, was the most severe which has occurred for many years. Several oyster boats were driven ashore, and the captain and two men of one, were frozen to death, while others were so badly frozen that they had to be taken to the hospital.

A Peayune Vicksburg special says that John P. Briscol, a prominent Democrat, and Chancery Clerk of Claiborne county, was assassinated Saturday last while out hunting, two miles from Port Gibson. He was the only witness against the negroes who fired on the Sheriff's posse on October 21st.

A fire at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 12th instant, destroyed the Jefferson school building, valued at about \$8,000. The fire caught from the furnace. There were over three hundred children in the building when the fire was discovered, and although the flames spread very rapidly, and many teachers and children lost their outer garments, there was no panic, and all escaped uninjured.

Six thousand dollars have been raised in Brooklyn in aid of the sufferers by the recent calamity. Mayor Wickham has issued a proclamation calling a meeting of the different relief committees at his office to obtain concert of action. He also requests information touching persons who have been deprived of their support by the Brooklyn fire, suggesting that the ladies should volunteer to visit the homes of sufferers, and asks that a collection be taken up in the various churches next Sunday.

A St. Louis telegram of the 11th, says: The General Freight agents of the Louisville & Nashville, Cairo & Vincennes, New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago, Mobile & Ohio, Cairo, Short Line, St. Louis and the Iron Mountain and Southern Railroads, held a conference here to-day, with the representatives of the various steamboat lines, running between here and New Orleans, for the purpose of adjusting the winter freight rates. The meeting was harmonious, but the result has not yet been made public.

The fearful cyclone in Eastern Bengal on the 31st of October appears to have been one of the most destructive of human life ever experienced in that part of the world. In one parish three thousand houses were leveled with the ground. At the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmapootra rivers, the sea arose twenty feet, sweeping over the islands and penetrating six miles upon the main shore, drowning the inhabitants, as reported in a Calcutta dispatch to the incredible number of two hundred and fifty thousand.

A dispatch from San Francisco dated the 12th, says: "The Clerk of Monterey county, Fourth Congressional District, has forwarded to the Secretary of State a new set of election returns. The new returns give Wigginton, Democrat, one majority in the district. Last night writes were served on the Secretary of the State at the instance of Paobeca, the Republican candidate, prohibiting him from counting any other than the first returns, and directing him to count and certify the vote in accordance with the first returns."

In view of the late horrible catastrophe in Brooklyn, the St. Louis board of fire engineers of the city council, accompanied by the assistant engineers of the fire department, and the engineer of the board of underwriters, visited the different theaters of the city last Monday, and made a thorough examination of the means of egress from these buildings, and what measures are provided to meet sudden emergencies, such as a fire panic, etc. They will also examine all the public buildings, halls, etc., and report to the city council the result of their investigations. Now this action in St. Louis is very commendable, and we should think that by the time ten or a dozen more such terrible results from fire as that of the Brooklyn Theater have taken place the authorities in every city will begin to realize the necessity of examining into the means of egress from their public buildings.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., of the 11th inst., says: Sixteen negroes were arrested in Abbeville county charged with the murder of two white men whom they ambushed and shot near Lowndreville, Monday. Six of the negroes made confessions complicating their fellow prisoners and developing the plot for the murder of the white men of the village and the capture of the women. Twenty of them were in the conspiracy. Of the sixteen arrested, thirteen were started from Lowndreville to Anderson, the intention being to send them from Anderson to Abbeville by rail. This round-about course was adopted to avoid lynching by men said to be on the direct road from Lowndreville to Abbeville. The prisoners started for Anderson on Saturday under a strong guard, but up to last evening nothing has been heard from them. It is rumored they have been lynched by a party from Georgia, but no confirmation of the report has reached Charleston. Later particulars say positive information has been received here that the Lowndreville murderers are not lynched as reported. The prisoners were taken from Lowndreville to Anderson on Friday night, and removed thence to Walthalla, Oconee county, as precaution against violence, owing to threats made. The people's investigation discloses that a plot to murder the whites indiscriminately which arouses the excitement among the whites to the extent of threatening summary punishment. The precaution taken averted this and everything is now quiet. One of the captured murderers took laudanum and died from its effects. The prisoners are now all safe in the Walthalla jail.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the subject being a proposed amendment of the Constitution so as to have the electoral vote for President counted by the U. S. Supreme Court, Mr. Conkling, in reply to a question, said that one object of the judiciary committee in requiring electors to vote viva voce, instead of by ballot, was to have the provision of the Constitution forbidding electors to vote for candidates for President and Vice-President from the same State carried out. If allowed to vote by ballot, this provision of the Constitution could be violated, but if the electors were required to vote viva voce it could not. The question being on the final passage of the resolution, Mr. Bogy said he desired to speak upon this subject, but he had not had an opportunity to prepare himself yet. He asked that the further consideration of the joint resolution be postponed. Mr. Morton said the subject was one of great importance, and he trusted that it would be laid over until Monday, that the senators might have time to examine it. Mr. Edmunds said it was not the intention to unduly press this subject before the Senate, but the members could not shut their eyes to the

fact that the present condition of affairs was unsatisfactory, and if there was any way to settle this serious difficulty, that way should be taken as speedily as its consideration will allow. This matter had been on the table ever since last session, and he could not consent to its postponement till next week. He did not feel at liberty to press it to a vote to-day, and therefore would not oppose the request of the senator from Missouri to allow it to lay over till to-morrow. The matter should be acted upon as speedily as possible in order that the other House of Congress could act upon it, and the Legislature of three-fourths of the States have time to ratify it if accepted. On the other hand, if it should fail, Congress should not be slow in finding some means of ascertaining the result of the last Presidential election. The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Herman Kuantles, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Montana; Jas. A. Durmont, Supervising Inspector of the government steamboats; Jno. C. Lander, U. S. Consul to San Diego de Cuba. A bill was introduced by Senator Windon for the relief of settlers on public lands, and authorizes homesteads or pre-emption settlers on any public lands in the Indian reservations, where crops were destroyed or seriously injured by grasshoppers in the year 1876 to leave and be absent from said lands until the first of next July, or like grasshoppers re-appear next year to lie injury of crops, to remain away until July 1878 without impairing their right of pre-emption. The bill also expressly extends their term for making final proof and payment for one year after the expiration of the term of absence. It furthermore provides that all rights and privileges above stated shall include settlers under the timber culture act of March 1876.

If troubled with bronchitis or throat-ail, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old family medicine for colds and lung affections.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

Table with columns for market location (St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City) and various commodities (Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter) with their respective prices.

Live Stock Markets.

Table with columns for market location (St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City) and various types of livestock (Cattle, Hogs, Sheep) with their respective prices.

Wheat during the past week was steadily rising in all the principal markets till within the past two days, since which it has declined, leaving the figures almost identical with last week. Corn is dull, and there is no improvement in oats, rye and barley since the slight advance of last week. The market, the past week in Kansas City, for cattle has been very quiet—receipts light and demand light—same as last week. Hogs, as usual, were brisk, up to Tuesday, when they declined 15c., owing to warm weather. The outside price was \$5.00, on Tuesday.

Gold on Tuesday in New York was 1.07 1/2. The slight decline in grain the past two or three days is supposed to be owing to the condition of affairs in Europe. There seems to be some prospect for their troubles to be settled peaceably. We notice, however, that as prices begin to go down, receipts increase. In St. Louis, within thirty-six hours after wheat began to decline, the receipts per day increased nearly four fold; and the slight decline in prices may merely be brought about by a combination among dealers for the purpose of inducing country dealers to hurry forward their grain. While they seemed anxious, and raised prices a cent a day, the receipts fell off. Prices have kept up better in Kansas City than further east.

The Kansas City papers say that trade in wheat is now good—the money sent to Kansas for hogs and wheat is coming back to the wholesale merchants. It is thought if prices of grain should go up in Europe, next spring, that there will be a great demand for corn from the United States than ever before. Indian corn never was used so much in Europe as it is now. Since then its consumption has increased almost every year.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00 Each subsequent...

City and Vicinity.

STEPHEN STUDEBAKER, of Willow Springs, wants to buy a greyhound. Who has got one to sell?

THE ladies of Plymouth Church will entertain the Lawrence people to-night and to-morrow night at Liberty Hall. Music, tableaux, &c.

MR. C. A. GLEED, who for some time past has had the local page of the Journal under his direction, has retired from the duties of this department for the purpose of completing his studies at the University. Sorry to lose you, Charles, for you have been a faithful reporter.

Mrs. SARAH A. MACK, an old citizen of Lawrence and a highly respected lady, was married on Tuesday of this week at the residence of Rev. L. W. Spring in this city, to Mr. E. W. Pinkston, of Cedar Point, Kansas.

Horticultural.

The regular monthly meeting of the county Horticultural Society will be held in hall of the State University, on Saturday, December 15th, commencing at 10 o'clock promptly. Tables will be spread with refreshments for those in attendance.

PRIVATE advices from Cowley county state that a contest has arisen in that county, as to who is the real sheriff. Capt. R. L. Walker was re-elected one year ago, and has been performing the duties to the satisfaction of the people ever since.

AND now we have another pleasant duty to perform. Mr. John Barber, a popular and well known young man, and one of many years residence in Lawrence, was married last evening to Miss Bell P. Moore, who is also extensively known in Lawrence society.

State Horticultural Society. The proceedings of the State Horticultural Society for 1876, will appear in next week's issue of the SPIRIT.

HON. S. N. WOOD called on us the other day. Mr. Wood will make things hop in the Legislature this winter.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

MR. SHIMMONS, at the Big Boots upstate down, is still selling his Saddle Seam Boots and Women's Gait Shoes, at lower prices than the same quality of goods was ever sold in Kansas.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Ohio, Kentucky and Texas Land Company, and to their very liberal offer. The company is a very reliable one, on a large scale, what is done every day in our large cities—selling alternate lots to induce settlers and increase the value of the remaining lots—with this difference: That this company gives away their alternate lots. Miners who are growing towns, and will undoubtedly become a large city, when the lots that are now given away will be very valuable.

Journal of Agriculture and Farmer. The Weekly Journal of Agriculture and Farmer is the leading and most popular Agricultural, Grange and Family paper published in St. Louis. It is a large eight page forty-eight column paper and is printed in large clear type on clean white paper, making it one of the handsomest papers published in the South-west.

Every farmer should have a copy as it treats upon subjects that are of essential value in every day farm life. The ladies will find in their department recipes and other instructive reading that will be a source of profit to many of them in their household and kitchen duties.

We want agents. Send for special terms and free copy. Raise clubs. Address: J. M. CHEW, CORDELL & Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

THE Rural New Yorker now comes to us with sixteen clean, neatly-printed pages, embellished with fine illustrations and containing, in addition to its usual department of agricultural, horticultural and literary, an indispensable weekly visitor. Its Editor-in-Chief is the celebrated horticulturist, A. S. Fuller, associated with whom are E. S. Carman and X. A. Willard, while as special contributors, they are assisted by such men as William Robinson, Charles Downing, Charles V. Riley, Thomas Meehan, James Vick, and many others of equal eminence in their respective scientific and practical specialties.

A SURE cure for hog cholera—use Leis' condition powder. See advertisement.

TEN thousand almanacs for 1877 ready for distribution at Leis' drug emporium. Call and get one.

GREAT pile of fine Toilet Soaps just received at Leis' Drug Emporium, which he is selling at manufacturer's prices. Call and examine his stock.

NO more risk with COAL OIL. The time has come when, if you value your life and property, you must consider the question, what shall I burn? and Calcium Oil is the only safe oil in market. For sale only at Leis'.

THE Centaur Liniment are the greatest remedies, ever discovered for all flesh, bone and muscle ailments—bites, bruises, swellings, burns, rheumatism, stiff joints, &c.

BARGAINS in Lamps, Lanterns, etc., of every description at Leis' Drug Store. Leis, every East, bought a fine and large stock of Lamps, Lanterns, shades, etc. His buying from first hands (manufacturers) enables him to give great advantages over most dealers.

CHILDREN cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is as pleasant to take as honey. It contains no morphine or other deleterious ingredients, and is sure to expel worms, cure whooping cough, regulate the bowels and stomach, and overcome irritation caused by rash or cutting teeth. Mothers can rest and children enjoy health who use Castoria. It is harmless, it is certain, it is speedy, and it is cheap.

PATRONS and OTHERS calling at our store are cautioned to be careful in finding the proper number, 518 MARKET STREET, with a LARGE STREET CLOCK, keeping accurate time, hanging just over our doorway. Be careful to see the number and name of firm, BENNETT & Co., and enter right under the clock. We will send you MAIL, prepaid, samples of materials for all kinds of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING with prices and instructions in measurement, so plainly given that no mistake can happen, to any one who writes for them by Postal Card. Clothing ordered from them will be sent by Express, to be returned if not entirely satisfactory at our expense for expressage.

Have seal of Grange attached to all orders sent. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR, 518 Market St., Philadelphia. Where the large clock is over the doorway.

The "Iron Trail." A spy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan and Colorado maps and timetables of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchafalaya to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, without charge. Special round trip tourists' tickets from the Missouri River to Denver at \$30. Good to stop off at all points. Address, T. J. ANDERSON, 16-17 STEUBEN Gen. Pass. Agt., Topeka, Kan.

\$55 & \$77 a week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

WELL AUGER! The best in the world. Send for our Auger Book. J. S. AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS Investigate the merits of the Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work for this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted.

AGENTS WANTED for THE STORY OF CHARLEY ROSS. Written by his father. A complete account of this most mysterious abduction and exciting search. With Fac-Simile Letters and Illustrations. Obtainable at other bookstores. Agent took 50 orders in one day. Terms liberal. Address, JOHN E. POTTER & Co., Publishers, Phila.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. A sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and BRONCHIAE. PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. C. N. CRITTENDON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

ATTENTION ALL! GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY. On receipt of 50 cents we will send you, postpaid, the following pieces of jewelry: 1 pair Gold Plated Engraved Sleeve Buttons, one set Gold Front Shirt Studs, 1 Collar Stud, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 Roll Film, 1 Watch Chain and 1 Ornament. We offer this great bargain merely to draw attention to our business, as we have all kinds of watches and jewelry, at low prices. Address: J. W. COLES & CO., 778 Broadway, New York City.

DIG! EST Editor: Gold, silver, watch, chain, and jewelry. This Sun will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retirement, and of the substitution of state ownership, wisdom, and integrity for hollow promises, imposture, and fraud in the administration of public affairs.

THE SUN. NEW YORK. 1877. The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sunday a sheet of eight pages of 8 columns. The Sunday edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

HARPER'S BAZAR ILLUSTRATED. For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs. It is the household's most interesting literary visitor.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is the longest and the best published. It is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription costs.

GEO. INNES & CO.'S BULLETIN OF NEW PRICES, &c.

We will, during the Holiday Season, offer EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

Having made Large Purchases since the dull season set in, besides being anxious to close out many lines of Goods, we will offer Goods at closer prices than they have ever before been offered here. We will offer on Monday:

- 5000 yards of yard-wide Bleached Muslin, as good as Fruit of Loom, (in short lengths) at 8 cents a yard. Heavy Sheetings 6 1/4 and 7. Prints—A Standard Make, 6 1/4. Gingham—Dark Patterns, 8. 200 yards Stripe Waterproofs, 75 worth 1.25. 200 yards Black and White Good Waterproof, 50. 50 Dozen Ladies' Merino Vests, 50 cents—None better ever sold in this market at 72. 5000 yards Best Ducking, 12 1/2 worth 20. In Plain, Plaid, or Stripe. Great Bargains in Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Woolen Yarns.

We make lowest prices in Kansas. Orders from abroad will have our personal attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. INNES & CO.

A TOWN LOT ABSOLUTELY GIVEN AWAY! Worth \$100. TEXAS, FREE EVERY LOT GIVEN AWAY UNCONDITIONALLY. NO SETTLEMENT OR IMPROVEMENT REQUIRED. YOUNG MEN, SECURE A HOME IN THE FINEST PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR NOTHING. FACTS AND STATISTICS. Grayson county, Texas, is in the finest portion of the State, and is traversed by three railroads, and is the center of the Red River navigation. It has been settled for THIRTY YEARS. SUMMER RESORTS in the county are the most beautiful in the West. The water is pure and sweet, and is said to be the best in the world. The climate is healthy, and the soil is fertile. The county is rich in minerals, and has an abundance of pure water. The location is beautiful and healthy, and is in all respects desirable, having natural parks, wood drainage, an abundance of pure water, and all the advantages of a beautiful location. WHY WE GIVE LOTS AWAY. The Ohio, Kentucky and Texas Land Company have among other things, a beautiful plot of high, rolling prairie, interspersed with fine timber, and mineral land in Northern Texas. And the time seems to be favorable to throw some of our lands on the market, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 per acre for unimproved, and \$20 to \$50 for improved lands. We have placed in the hands of our land agents, GEO. INNES & CO., of Lawrence, Kansas, to sell and to encourage emigration there. We give to any one sending their names to us, a WARRANTY DEED, for simple for one or more lots in MINERAL CITY, the only charge being the sum of \$1.00. We do not expect that every one who takes a lot in Mineral City will go there, but we do think a man who takes a lot in Mineral City will be able to follow, and it will be but a short time until we have a FLOURISHING CITY. And as we own every other lot in the town, we will make it to make money. We make out the deeds UNCONDITIONALLY, and requiring you to settle or improve. Our lots to any one person taking advantage of our liberal offer is five lots.

CLOSING OUT SALE CLOTHING!

MEN, YOUTHS & BOYS. HATS, SHIRTS, BUCK GLOVES, ETC., ETC. \$10,000 Worth of Goods to be sold in the next sixty days. Regardless of Cost.

OTTMAN & POTWIN CLOTHING HOUSE

64 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

JURUBEBA

stimulates the secretory organs, thus purifying the blood and striking at the root of disease. It is the medicinal extract of the plant of that name found in Brazil, and is one of the most wonderful tonics and purgatives known, and is used in their regular practice by the physicians of that and other countries. It will make the Liver active, assist Digestion, purify the Blood, restore Vigor to the debilitated, and is a certain remedy for all diseases of a Bile character, and those arising from poverty and want of blood. For sale by Druggists. Address: T. J. ANDERSON, 16-17 STEUBEN Gen. Pass. Agt., Topeka, Kan.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS. Second Session Begins January 24, 1877. TUITION FREE... CONTINGENT FEES \$5 PER SESSION. An able faculty of experienced professors. Over three hundred students in daily attendance. Ample course of study in Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Natural Sciences, English Literature Engineering and Normal Instruction. Vocal music in normal classes free. Piano and organ at reasonable rates. A cordial welcome to all who desire an education and are willing to work for it. Others not invited. For circulars write to PROF. D. H. ROBINSON, Secretary of the Faculty, Lawrence, Kan.

READY FOR AGENTS—THE CENTEN'L EXPOSITIN DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED. A graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great displays, etc. Amplely illustrated, thoroughly popular and very cheap. It is selling immensely. Good agents wanted. Send for full particulars. This will be the chance of 100 years to coin money. Get the only reliable history, Hubbard Bros. Pubs., No. 26 LaSalle St., Chicago. CLOTHING NOT RECEIVED BY PREMIUMS. The only reliable history, Hubbard Bros. Pubs., No. 26 LaSalle St., Chicago. It will happen in August and September, 1876.

Farm and Stock.

In Jersey stock, the great tendency to-day is, bulls that represent a large yield of butter. Of course there are many that are good; but several herds of good cows—some indeed very choice—have very poor bulls. It is admitted that heifers get more butter quality from their dams. A good bull will get better heifers from second-rate cows, than a poor bull will from first-rate cows. I have a cow that is thick in the neck and shoulders, beefy in the throat, coarse and steep in the rump, deficient in rear udder and especially so in the front udder, not deep in the flank, with small teats and white skin, and yet her daughter is slim in the neck and shoulders, clean in the throat, fine and level in the rump, very full in front and rear udder, deep in the flank, with large square-set teats, and with a skin as yellow as gold. She is a small wedge-shaped cow, and her yield on grass alone, as a two-year-old, was over thirteen quarts a day, and of butter nine and a half pounds per week, while her dam would not give over ten quarts per day, nor over seven pounds of butter per week.

This bull, in other cases, has shown that he transmits the same characteristics, most of which he inherits from his dam. But his latent udder, as shown in his daughters, is even fuller than his dam's, and his skin is a deeper yellow, thus proving that his sire on the Island of Jersey, must have been a good uddered and yellow-skinned bull; yet he with a good thigh mirror, had an escutcheon or mirror between his thighs. I confess to this being the reason why, for three years, I passed on him as being below the standard, because of his deficient mirror.

Thus, while the most promising looking bull may get inferior heifers, we see that the condemned bull may really be of greater value, and, as they say, be "worth his weight in gold." And, if any ask why so, I reply that his value will be shown in all of his get, especially of his daughters, and will crop out in his descendants after he is dead. The universal prevalence of white udders among Jerseys, makes them appear to disadvantage in this one respect, when compared with the yellow-skinned Guernseys. It can be corrected only by the use of a bull with yellow scutum, but of course the shape of his dam's udder must not be sacrificed for the sake of skin color. When one can get a bull the produce of two such choice animals, so that with good form and fine breeding, the inherited udder and teats shall be faultless, and the skin intensified with deep yellow, he has reached near to perfection, and has an animal that gives him immense controlling power over all that is valuable in a herd where yield of butter is the main consideration.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

Sheep—The Outlook.

The Farmers' Friend, in commenting on the general outlook of sheep husbandry, gives the following very sensible advice: Farmers who keep large flocks of sheep should not dispose of them hastily, in view of the low prices they bring, and the cheapness of wool, as we are not always to have such times as exist at present. Probably in two or three years the prices will advance 50 per cent., from the fact that large portions of our wool-growers will either go out of the business, or greatly reduce their flocks, no matter how much they are advised to "hold on." In some cases it will be well to get rid of your poorest sheep, and thus reduce your flock somewhat; but our advice is to reduce your flock as little as you can, and make them pay the expenses of keeping till prices go up. During the last thirty years there has been a half dozen ebbs in the prices of sheep and wool, and yet those breeders who "held on" came out all right. What you need most is good breeding rams; and we annex what an old sheep-raiser says: "The best breed and best formed Merino rams may now be had for \$50 to \$100 and the long wool of Downs are quite as cheap; and when we reflect that we may have fifty to one hundred lambs from a single sire, what a waste of money it is to use an inferior, flat-sided ram, because he can be had for \$10 to \$15! The defects of a bad sire, used for a single season, will be visible in a flock for many generations, so that the injury done cannot be estimated; and the service of such an animal will never be accepted by an intelligent breeder if tendered as a gratuity."

The selection of the breeding ram, where mutton is produced, must be from the long wools, or Downs; if we make choice from the former, we must be careful to have an animal of stout and robust constitution. These sheep have been so generally forced with artificial food, that many of them lack the hardiness required for the farmer's purposes. What we must have, is a straight, round barrel, on short legs, with short, stout neck, and vigorous muscular appearance about the head. The body should be well covered with a long and lustrous staple of uniform quality. If the selection be of the Southdown breed, we should have the same general form as here described, but we ought to have a more compact and snug carcass, with a good deal more weight for bulk than in the long wool breeds. The State Agricultural

Horses and their Drivers.

Very many years ago, I made up my mind that when there was a quarrel between a man and a horse, in nine cases out of ten the man was in the wrong. Continued observation has only served to confirm this belief. The radical errors into which drivers fall, is, that the horse knows perfectly what is wanted of him, and will not do it. Then the driver proceeds to show that he is the master, and, in the vast majority of cases, the horse is punished without the slightest idea why he is so treated. For a horse to understand instantly what his driver desires, there must exist a pleasant feeling between them. The horse must feel a confidence in his driver, and with one driver a horse will show himself fearless of locomotives, and with another he will dread them. One man will drive a horse fifteen miles with no more fatigue to the animal than another will produce in driving him ten.

Nothing tends more to cruelty to animals than does cowardice. The man who has a lurking fear of his beast, is the one who treats him the most harshly. The man who is afraid of no horse is just the man who treats all kindly. He is perfectly aware that there is always danger with horses; but he also knows that this does not depend upon the horse, but mostly comes from some extraneous source, the bad driving of others whom he meets on the road, or accident of some sort. He has a friendly feeling towards his beast, as being a willing and useful servant and companion; ready to do his whole duty, and more than his duty. So there springs up a pleasant feeling on both sides, the horse is encouraged and cheerful, and gets through his work easily and well. Such a driver gets vastly more from his horse than does a cruel one. They come in fresh, they feed and sleep well, and begin the next day's work under favorable conditions. Age tells but slowly on them; at fifteen and sixteen years, such horses still show speed and endurance, and are still gay and free goers, with years of usefulness before them, whereas the cruel man's horse is used up long before this. There should be kindness simply from kind feeling, but it does not, less certainly bring its material reward. —Our Dumb Animals.

Professor Fuerstenberg says: "In superior milk cows, which possess a fine skin, the udder consists almost solely of glandular substance; and this is covered with soft skin, coated only with soft fine hair. The escutcheon is large and extends far as the mammary glands, extending backward before the distension of the udder. The mammary glands, if well developed, reach with their posterior branches upward to the vulva, and sideways to the inside of the thigh; hence we find, in animals with well developed mammary glands, the limits of the latter on those parts named, distinctly marked by a difference in skin and hair, which constitutes the border of the escutcheon. These limit marks remain on those parts (thighs and perineum), while the udder depends in consequence of the weight of the glandular substance, and of the milk accumulating in the lactiferous tubes, and gains thereby, partially on account of the growth of the animal, a considerably larger extent. We find therefore, already in heifers which excel afterward as superior milk cows, a large escutcheon, for the original posterior (lactiferous) tubes, or ducts, and thereon forming glandular substance, extend far backward and upward.

There is quite a controversy going on between the London Live-Stock Journal and the Kentucky Live-Stock Record, relative to the breeding of the stock which founded the family of the Bates Princesses. The Kentucky editor, though rather rindly, and we think, unjustly attacked, replies with a kindly courtesy that deserves appreciation. As he can have no interest in the matter except to elicit the truth, we hope he will give us the facts. We see that the old charge is revived by the London editor that Ambrose Stevens, of New York, created Princesses by tailing on the Princess pedigree to a number of Short-horn he imported, and which certainly were never credited by the best informed Short-horn breeders as being Princesses, or of that family. "Historical" the correspondent of the London Journal, promises some revelations which will probably be interesting to owners of Princess stock. —Michigan Farmer.

Protecting Farm Implements.

A careful, thoughtful farmer never allows his plows, harrows, cultivators, mowing and reaping machines, hay-tedders, and other implements and machinery to be exposed to the weather, or where they can be damaged by frost or stock. He provides a covered place for them all, which the rains and snows cannot penetrate, with either board flooring or paved upon something, to raise them from the ground, so as to prevent rust and decay. He will add so that the appearance and appearance of all implements and machinery, especially if the wood-work is also painted. When this is inconvenient the iron should be cleaned of dirt and greased with the best of fat pork. —Camantown Telegraph.

Veterinary Items.

I have a colt, seven months old, that is badly coked in both fetlock joints, and his legs are very much swollen. Please inform me what the cause is, and also give me your most valuable advice, in regard to treatment, through your veterinary column. Answer—Your colt is suffering from a most severe strain of the suspensory ligaments, and there is no giving way of the joints. The swelling you complain of is caused by an active inflammation going on in the flexor tendons and tendinous sheaths, and the fascia covering them, which have also been overstretched and mechanically injured. This accident to these organs, above alluded to, is the general cause of overshoot—as termed by horsemen—of the fetlock joints. As injury of the kind now under consideration is, in the incipient stage, confined generally to the sheaths of the tendons; and, in the majority of cases, gradually creates an inflammation in the affected parts for some little time before actual lameness is perceptible. But, in very severe cases of injury to these parts, the ligamentous fibers are given off by the posterior carpal ligament to the flexor tendons, and the latter are ruptured, thereby greatly increasing an active inflammation and a subsequent loss of strength. The tendons feel spongy and enlarged, with more or less soreness on pressure, and if the patient be trotted moderately it will in some instances remove the tenderness, and temporarily produce an absorption of the effused fluids, but this latter is again deposited when the animal is at rest. The treatment adapted to this attack will be—first, foment with a strong ley made by dissolving four ounces of sal-soda in a pint of boiling water, then, by means of a sponge, apply the ley to the affected parts, as hot as the hand will bear, three times a day, for three or four days. This treatment must be followed up for five days; then it will have accomplished its part, and what is necessary to fully subdue the active inflammation. Then, by means of a loose linen bandage, apply a cold lotion composed of muriate of ammonia, three ounces; pure elder vinegar, half pint; methylated spirits of wine, half pint; cold water, three quarts; the bandage must be kept constantly wet with the lotion, and the latter applied for four weeks at least. His food should be carrots, potatoes, beets, turnips and bran, and water.

Worms in the Throat.

A writer in the Standard says: "I have known a choice Jersey heifer when mature enough to be put to pasture and trusted to feed herself, to linger through the pasture season, and go to the barn and neither eat nor winter to make growth. She was pitifully 'coked up.' I lean in with a strong ley, and with a few days the starting hair, with thick drooping belly, and the throat, and occasional coughing, drooling at the mouth, and smothering choking fits, it was a surprise why the heifer improved nor died. What was the matter? One day a neighbor came in and said it was worms in the throat. He said he knew of a case where an animal having these symptoms was killed, and upon a post mortem examination a handful of worms was found in the throat. A mixture of turpentine and worm seed oil was procured, and the nostrils and throat rubbed several times daily with it for several days, and a few days the coughing ceased, the drooping belly began to grow and continued to do so, and the next winter no animal in the herd was in better flesh or handsomer to look upon."

Would be very much obliged for a prescription that would relieve in extreme cases of colic; have lost quite a number of "fine draught" horses, with what a French veterinary surgeon pronounces collo-lately, his treatment is Jamaica ginger and gin, and occasionally gives ginger and sweet spirits of nitre to correct the water. Had one opened this morning, could find nothing but the large bowels very much distended. This makes the second horse I have lost in two weeks and twelve within a year. As the trouble is likely to arise from the food, it is necessary to the stomach, giving opening to the intestines, generally the cecum and colon. Give a mixture composed of one ounce tincture opii, one drachm powdered niter, four drachms Jamaica pepper, eight ounces raw linseed oil, and half a drachm tartar emetic. If not relieved in one hour repeat the dose. Give the mixture every four hours, and if the animal is very restless, give a grain of opium every four hours. The best of fat pork.

OBENTAUER'S LINIMENTS.

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies.

Physicians recommend, and Farriers declare that no such remedies have ever before been in use. Words are cheap, but the proprietors of these articles will present trial bottles to medical men, gratis, and will guarantee more rapid and satisfactory results than have ever before been obtained.

The Contour Liniment, White Wrapper, will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Frost-bites, Chillsbains, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary

The Contour Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is for the tough skin, flesh and muscles of HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS. We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Wind-gall, Scratches or Pot-Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily cure, and we never saw a few cases would not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is fully tested and approved by a Farrier, when one dollar's worth of Contour Liniment will do better. The following is a sample of the testimony produced:

"I have used your Contour Liniment, White Wrapper, for several years, and I can speak highly of its efficacy. I have cured many cases of Spavin, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Pot-Evil, and other ailments of horses, mules and cattle, which were considered incurable. I can truly say that your Contour Liniment is a most valuable medicine, and I can recommend it to all my friends." —A. J. McCarty, Veterinary Surgeon.

Laboratory of J. B. Ross & Co., 48 Dry St., New York.

OF ALL KINDS.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS. JUSTUS HOWELL, Secretary and Agent. DEALERS IN GROCERIES, GRAIN, FLOUR AND SEEDS OF ALL KINDS. No. 28 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR CASES.

ALL GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES. SADDLERY, PATENT RUBBER GOODS, AND FINE CIGARETTES.

SHOES, SADDLERY, PATENT RUBBER GOODS.

SHOES, SADDLERY, PATENT RUBBER GOODS, AND FINE CIGARETTES.

SHOES, SADDLERY, PATENT RUBBER GOODS.

SHOES, SADDLERY, PATENT RUBBER GOODS, AND FINE CIGARETTES.

SHOES, SADDLERY, PATENT RUBBER GOODS.

SHOES, SADDLERY, PATENT RUBBER GOODS, AND FINE CIGARETTES.

SHOES, SADDLERY, PATENT RUBBER GOODS.

SHOES, SADDLERY, PATENT RUBBER GOODS, AND FINE CIGARETTES.

SHOES, SADDLERY, PATENT RUBBER GOODS, AND FINE CIGARETTES.

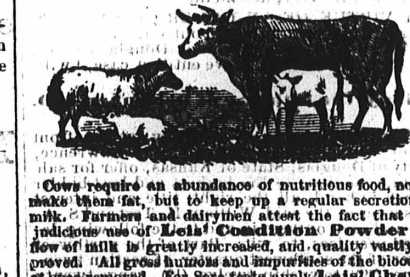


LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over any other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Pot-Evil, Hile-bone, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, X-cow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Combs), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER, by the luscious of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stock companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS'S POWDER stands prominently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



LEIS'S POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not for the sake of making them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attend to the fact that judicious use of Leis's Condition Powder, will increase the flow of milk in a greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All good mothers and proprietors of the blood are interested in this. For cows that are dry, and do not milk, or whose milk is scanty, and of poor quality, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks of cholera they do not die; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. In purchasing, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which yours are genuine.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLIER, New York.

PENSIONS ARE PAID.

Every Soldier disabled in line of duty, if by accident or otherwise, is entitled to a Pension of any kind, the loss of a Finger or Toe, or the loss of an Eye, a Limb, or other member, entitles him to a Pension. Disease of Lungs or other organs, or any other injury, or rupture, you get full benefit. Send for full particulars. Address all letters to P. O. Box 54, New York.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

Every man and woman who are desirous of being married, or who are desirous of being divorced, should read this Marriage Guide. It contains all the latest and most reliable information in regard to the laws of the State in relation to marriage and divorce. It is published by J. B. Ross & Co., New York.

